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ORIGINAL POETRY.

THE GRAVES.

"I love to muse, when none are nigh,
Where yew tree branches wave,
And hear the winds, with softest sigh,
Sweep o'er the grassy grave."—*Barton.*

Sweet thou yon gently rising sod,
Mid those proud tombs in yonder vale,
Where weeping willows mournful nod
As sighs along the requiem gale.

That modest turf points out the spot
Where rest the last remains of one,
Whose days passed on without a blot—
Admired by all, envied by none.

Tho' grave, neat emblem of her worth,
Looks mild and unassuming too,
Yet see, how beautiful the earth
Is garmented with morning's dew.

Thus shone her soul, with drops of love
To soothe the wretched sinner's breast,
And point his thoughts to realms above,
Where her bright spirit now doth rest.

Mark now, yon lofty gorgeous pile,
Not distant far from virtue's grave—
There, sleeps a lord of Britain's isle
Whom wealth nor palaces could save.

See the proud columns wrought in gold,
The glitt'ring of his titled birth,
The deeds *his* history unfolds—
Then, look upon yon humble earth.

And tell me—wouldst thou rather be
Enshrined within yon princely tomb,
Or, have yon sod thy canopy—
Thy sepulchre the earth's cold womb?

FREDERICK.

STANZAS.

Ah, no! I'll not repeat again,
The wild, the melancholy strain;
For even now, I see a tear
Upon thy beauteous cheek appear.
No, no! love no!
My song of woe,
No more shall meet thy gentle ear.

Be hush'd my harp, I cast thee by,
In Time's lone waste now slumbering lie;
Yet once I own thy pensive power,
Could lighten many a cheerless hour.
But that is past,
No charm thou hast,
Thy woe-steep'd chords I touch no more!

ELLEN.

On Mount St. Mary's Seminary.

There are scenes in our pilgrimage flowery and bright,
And shaded from sorrow and smooth'd from despair,
They are lovely as beacons that burst thro' the night,
And warn the chill'd seaman a shelter is there!
Tho' flinty the path that to-morrow we tread,
We remember the turf that was wash'd by the fountain,
And tho' storms dark and dreary hang over my head,
'Tis delightful to think on the shades of the mountain.

Tho' richer the luxury nature bestows,
On the hills where Niagara rolls his rough tide,
If the tulip be near shall we turn from the rose,
Is to her are the tints of the rainbow denied?
St. Mary's! Thy name is as dear to the heart
As the roses that wave o'er the chrystalline fountain,
Uncherish'd their fragrance and bloom shall depart,
Ere I cease to remember the shades of the mountain.

It was not the incense that breath'd thro' the grove,
Nor the emerald circle of mountains around;
'Twas not the pavilion of azure above,
Nor the beam that thy summits with luxury crown'd;
It was not the hill that smil'd over the plain,
Nor the pure angel streamlet that purl'd from the fountain—
No! 'tome of my heart—'twas a shadowy chain
Of friendship's delights in the shades of the mountain.

JERNUS.

STANZAS.

Nay, Helen! 'Tis in vain to tev,
I cannot paint thine azure eye;
Yet when I saw thy angel look,
With trembling hand my brush I took;
E'en then it beam'd so dazzling bright,
Like diamond sparkling in the light;
I felt it was in vain to try,
I cannot, Helen, paint thine eye.

And, lovely girl thy blushing cheek
In nature's school was taught to speak;
I know I cannot paint its dyes,
For while I look the color flies,
Yet soon returns with added grace,
To glow all o'er thy lovely face—
No! No! Thy cheek my power defies,
I cannot paint its varying dyes.

I cannot draw thy mouth! oh, never!
For smiles have taught thy lips to sever,
And teeth of orient pearl disclose,
And breath like fragrance from the rose—
Say—who can paint a snowy wreath,
Or odours from a balmy breath;
I cannot draw thy mouth! oh never!
For smiles have taught thy lips to sever.

The attempt is vain, and I forbear
To draw thy wildly flowing hair,
Altho' I catch a wishing fold,
And dip my brush in liquid gold—
I turn, a brighter tint is glowing—
A lovelier, wilder ringlet flowing;
Here too, alas, I must despair,
I cannot paint thy flowing hair.

The gentle airs that fan the trees,
The odours wafted on the breeze;
The sparkling of the diamond's blaze,
The mildness of the Moon's chaste rays;
The tints that deck the western skies,
Just as the summer twilight dies—
We ne'er can paint—then, then, be sure,
Thou canst not have thy miniature. LILLA.

LINES TO A LADY WEEPING.

Oh! Maiden braid thy flowing tresses,
And wipe away that rolling tear,
Those graces form'd for joy's caresses,
The veil of grief should never wear.

Far meeter on a cheek so blooming,
Is seen the transport kindling smile,
The native loveliness illuming,
That never knew an art or wile.

Thy bosom, too, so wildly heaving,
Was meant alone for pleasure's throbs:
Then, lovely maiden, cease thy grieving,
And drive away those bitter sobs.

Yet, stay! methinks the mien of sorrow,
Grows fairer as I longer gaze;
Ah! yes, its sombre colors borrow
The brighter tints of beauty's rays.

As, when at calm and placid even,
Darkness and light together blend,
And to the cloudless western heaven,
The twilight's pensive sweetness lend.

Beauty in tears! 'tis like the cadence
Of music floating in the air,
Or dew-drops sparkling in the radiance
Of morn, fresh starting from its lair.

Sweetly the magic pow'r of gladness,
Holds o'er the heart its wild control;
But oh! There is a charm in sadness,
Which breathes a rapture to the soul!

Harrisburg.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE FLIGHT OF FANCY.

On fancy's wings I smoothly sail,
And list to sorrow's broken tale.

Sitting one afternoon in a large well known building in Philadelphia, arrayed in a dress resembling that called a morning gown at the present day, I insensibly fell into a reverie. I had a dream the night previous, which impressed my mind with considerable uneasiness, respecting the beautiful and accomplished Amanda Edenfield, whose consent in marriage I had solicited and gained, but who was then addressed by several gentlemen of talents and respectability, in the city. Harrassed by unpleasant reflections on my dream, and the idea which they inculcated, that one of my rivals would alleniate her affections from me, I arose from my velvet seat, and wrapping my silk morning gown around me, I repaired to her dwelling, to ease my heart of the burthen which I then felt annoy every pleasure of anticipation which I had before enjoyed. When I reached the mansion of my fair Amanda, and rang the bell, the light footed nymph flew to the door, as though she anticipated my visit, but as soon as her glance caught that of my own eye, I saw a change in her countenance, and a deep blush crimson her lovely cheek. She bowed politely, and invited me in, with all that winning gracefulness which had before captivated my heart.—But there was a something which seemed to whisper that all was not well. Mrs. Edenfield, the mother of Amanda, advanced and gave me a hearty welcome by the hand; but good heavens, what was my astonishment on entering the parlour, to find young Williamson, the former favorite of Amanda, who was supposed to have been drowned a year previous at sea. Language cannot describe my feelings when I there beheld a prior claim to my fair angel's affections, whom I loved dearer than even life itself. Gentle reader, imagine my pangs of discontent, for she was fair as the blooming daughters of Circassia, whose skin is like the polished ivory, and whose cheeks excel the roses of Tagna. Amanda could not utter a single word, while I gazed upon her beauteous form with a vacant stare, and Williamson, as though he was conscious of our mutual distress, arose and left the room. But a moment had he departed when I again glanced at Amanda, and beheld the big tear rolling down her damask cheek. The anguish of my soul cannot be imagined, for that solitary tear spoke more than volumes invented by words. A deep sigh broke from her bosom as I attempted to speak, and she turned from me and concealed her face from my view. After some moments of anxious suspense had elapsed, I ventured to break the deep silence which surrounded us, and requested her presence to ambulate with me the romantic banks of the Schuylkill. She arose without speaking a word, as though she was charmed with an opportunity of relating to me my fate. After adjusting her undulating curls, which fell in graceful negligence over the alabaster whiteness of a neck smoothe as marble, and placing her hat and veil on with great neatness, she moved out through a long passage, as I fell behind and gazed with rapture not to be described upon that angelic form, which alas! in all probability would be devoted to another. Oh! killing thought, that such beauty, elegance and grace should ever bow to another, when that fair hand had already been vowed to be forever mine!

We continued our walk at a slow pace up the street, and it was not until we reached the cool shade of a wide spread oak, under the venerable branches of which Amanda had often confessed her love, that I ventured to unfold the mystery of my dream the night before, and to solicit a renewal of that promise which she had made. She seated herself upon a little grassy hillock, and taking hold of my morning gown, gently drew me down at her side. "Have you forgotten," said she, with a look of melting tenderness, "that when I promised you my hand, it was on conditions that you would wait until I received a letter from Calcutta, where Williamson had gone upon a visit?" No, said I, I remember it well. "Then," said Amanda, "I faithfully promised him, who was the first person I ever admired that I would never give my hand to another, while he was living. He wrote to me while absent, but his letter was never received, and yesterday he returned." "Then, said I, clasping her to my bosom, all my boasted hopes are blasted forever. Farewell to all my pronused happiness—for remember, dearest Amanda, when Williamson is living upon your smiles, that your unhappy and disappointed lover will be pining in the darkest regions of despair. Life has not a single charm devoid of thee, and all the enjoyments which were held out to me by anticipation will sink with my bleeding heart to the grave. "Oh, speak not thus cruel," said Amanda, as she raised her tearful eyes to mine, "and wound not my tenderest sensibility by describing your wretchedness and despair!—You may yet be happy in the arms of another, more fair and more dear than the wretched Amanda, whose life seems but one tissue of sorrow and woe." Never, never, said I, almost distracted, can another equally fair, and equally endearing, be found upon the habitable globe, upon whom I could lavish my praises, and caress with fondness, like the fair, though cruel Amanda. No, thou fairest of Nature's works, my heart will still cling to thine until death shall seperate them by the cold hand of insensibility.

The empress of night had now arisen above the eastern hills, gilding with silver rays the peaceful waters of the Schuylkill, and illuminating the opposite banks with such a profusion of sober light that the scene almost resembled primeval Eden. The beauteous Amanda had reclined her head upon her hand, and appeared lost in the vortex of the deepest reflection.—She wept! Grasping suddenly my hand, she exclaimed—"Can I then be devoted to another! My heart is bound to thee by all the tender ties of love and affection, and my bosom revolts at the idea of a separation. Let us return to the city and live for each other, and should fate tear you from me, before the day of our union arrives, may the sun, when he shines upon your grave, glimmer at the same time upon mine. I am yours forever!" As Amanda uttered these words, a torrent of tears found its way down her fair cheek, and the wild expression of despair seemed to settle down to a melancholy apathy. Her bosom throbbed with sensations unknown but to herself, and the contending emotions of love and duty were visible to the mental eye.

We arose and left the delightful scene, not without some regret, and pursued our path back over the moonlight hills, to the city.—Just as we arrived at the steps of the building, where the beauteous Amanda resided, Williamson, with a graceful bow, approached and entered. I bade the enchanting fair one adieu, with the promise that she would be mine, and departed. Scarce had the short space of a week elapsed, when a note was presented by a servant in haste, which I opened and read as follows:—"You are requested to attend the last moments of Miss Amanda Edenfield, who was suddenly taken ill this morning, and it is supposed that she will not survive an hour." Good Heavens! said I, involuntarily, not survive an hour! Oh, cruel fate, how canst thou sport with my calamity, when a few days were to have given the lovely angel to my arms! I hurried down the street with all possible speed, and entered without knocking; but, oh! shocking to relate, I beheld the dearest object on earth in all the agonies of death! When I approached the bed-side, with streaming eyes, she attempted to speak, but, alas! she had lost the power of utterance. The shadows of death were fast closing round her lovely eyes, and the blush of the rose on her cheek was succeeded by the pale colouring of the lily. She raised her trembling hand to extend it towards me, but it fell motionless on her struggling bosom. Tears gushed afresh from every eye that beheld the spectacle, and my wild heart seemed ready to burst with agony and distraction. The flood-gates of human nature were thrown open, that the full tide of grief might sweep its course, and triumph upon the ruins of a broken heart. Oh! said I, in the anguish of soul, as I saw the cold drops of death standing upon her lovely brow, better far that I had died yesterday, then had I been snatched from this heart rending scene! But one more gaze, and the joy of my heart will have fled! I gazed again, and her dying glance met mine. "Farewell"—she whispered, in a feeble accent, as her eyes were closing up forever, and as I sprang forward to grasp her dying hand, I laid hold on that of a skeleton, which was suspended from the wall in the dissecting room, and had well nigh pushed a dead body from the table at my elbow; when arousing from my reverie, I found myself still sitting with my dissecting apron on, in the University, in Ninth street, surrounded by dead bodies and Virginia students. Such is the flight of fancy!!!

MILFORD BARD.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

THE GENIUS OF THE HARP—No. I.

Millions of spiritual creatures walk the earth
Unseen, both when we wake and when we sleep.
Milton.

The dusky shadows of the evening twilight had began to gather over the apartment where I was sitting, or rather carelessly reclining on the sofa, solitary, and apparently absorbed in meditation, although it scarcely could be said I thought at all; at least my ideas pursued no direct current, but wandered, and were varied at the will of a capricious imagination: a medley of wild and incoherent fancies. Many and various were the forms I had pictured on the embers that were glowing before me, and many and various were the airy fabrics of my fancy, that like them had fallen into ashes and nothingness, till at length the lines that I have before quoted crossed my imagination.

Again, and again, they presented themselves before me, till I involuntarily repeated them aloud. Are we indeed surrounded by invisible guardian spirits, to whom we are indebted for the formation of our minds, and for protection from the many casualties that surround us? But who then are those plot cling spirits? Are they angels, are they the spirits of our departed friends, or are they fiends who are commissioned to execute the task?

Are their particular duties assigned them, or is one appointed to the peculiar charge of each mortal? "Wherever thou art," I exclaimed, "that hast the control of my actions I adjure thee to appear before me!"—Then seizing the pen with which I had been writing and which was lying beside me, I carelessly scrawled the following incantation:—

By Apollo's heavenly Lyre,
By its chords of living fire,
By the Muse's verdant mount,
By Castalia's hurid fount,
I charge thee appear!
Genius! thou that hov'rest o'er me,
Spreading life and love before me;
I summon thee here!

By the earliest beam that breaks,
When the harp of Memnon wakes,
From the clouds of fleecy gold,
On the vault of heaven roll'd
Spirit of air!
Genius! whoso'er thou art,
Thou that rulest in my heart,
Hither repair!

I had scarcely repeated these lines when my attention was arrested by an exquisitely sweet, though light and low strain of melody, and starting from my recumbent posture, I beheld standing before me, a beautiful female figure, leaning on a harp from which had probably proceeded the harmony that had awakened my attention.

My first impulse was to fly from the apartment, but amazement and terror had bereft me of my faculties, and I sunk back powerless on the seat from whence I had risen, while my eyes, as if by some powerful charm, were rivetted on the being before me.

A benignant smile played round her features as extending her hand towards me, she said—"Art thou so terrified at the appearance of what even it was thy wish to behold? By the Harp of Apollo thou hast conjured me, and I stand before thee. Be not alarmed," she continued, "not mine is the wish to injure thee.—What wouldst thou of thy Genius?"

"Art thou my Guardian Genius fair being?" said I, when the sweetness of her manner had dispelled my apprehension, "pardon me then that thy unexpected compliance with my request should have given rise to my ill-grounded fears."

"Pardon is unnecessary where offence has not been received," replied the Genius; "neither can I aspire to the character of thy Guardian. Mine is the province of the mind and the imagination.—Poetry and music are mine—by them thou hast invoked thy genius and I have appeared. Although unseen thou hast long acknowledged my influence with pleasure, and therefore I have unveiled myself before thee."

Again she lightly swept the chords of her harp, and I listened entranced to its exquisite melody. She ceased, and viewing me with a smile of complacency, she again addressed me.

"Are these strains wholly unknown to thee?" said she, "or hast thou before experienced those feelings?"

"I have never before beheld thee, beautiful Genius," I replied, "but certainly these feelings are not strange to me—the strains of poesy, and of melody such as thine, ever excite a swell of indescribable emotions in my bosom."

"It is true," returned the Genius, "that thou hast never before beheld me, neither has the voice of my harp before floated on thy ear, and yet that emotion thou hast mentioned was produced by its influence. But its music was to thy soul—this harp shall now be thine, and when thou wouldst that the spirit of poesy shall descend upon thee, strike its chords and thy wish shall be gratified."

"Ten thousand thanks for thy inestimable gift, fair spirit," said I thou hast indeed bestowed a valuable gift upon me!"

"It is one to which thou art welcome," said she, "and for which I am happy to see thou art not ungrateful. Thou art passionately, enthusiastically, fond of poetry, and although thou mayest not possess the critic's colder judgment, the gush of blood around thy heart will point out to thee where lies the brightest gem, in whatever form it may appear before thee, the true soul of poetry thou canst not pass unnoticed. Forget not thy harp," added she, "it will prove a source of unmingled pleasure to thee; it will serve to sweeten many a bitter draught it may be thy lot to taste in the world that is spread before thee, and to brighten many an otherwise weary hour. I know that thou delightest in wild excursions of imagination, yet indulge not too much in these bright visions of fancy, lest dazzled by the splendor of thy ideal world the realities of life appear dull and shapeless before thee, and thou view them with disgust. I knew a youth, just entering into manhood, and into a world which he had painted in the brightest colours of a glowing, but inexperienced imagination, full of buoyant hopes of fame and happiness—but the cold spirit of the world denied a soul congenial to his own, and crushed the first bud lings of his genius disappointed in his high formed hopes of immortality and friendship, the fire of his spirit preyed upon his life strings, and now the cold sod is resting on his bosom. Peace be with the ashes of a child of song! the chords of his harp are broken, and the wreath that bound it lies withering on his grave!—But I have given thee a sombre picture of the world," continued she in a gayer tone, "I would not impress thee with a gloomy idea of life, though I would warn thee not to expect undivided happiness."

"Surely," said I, "the heart that is blest in the affection of those that are dearest to it, cannot be wholly wretched; the pains of life must be at least balanced by its pleasures."

"It a true," she replied, "there are many pleasures to balance the unhappiness of life. I would only caution thee not to hope for perfection in aught that is mortal. I leave thee for the present, but in a short period will again visit thee.—Adieu!" So saying she disappeared and I was again left to solitary meditation.

EMILY.

THE MORALIST.

HOW OLD IS GOD?

Eliza, who was playing with the curls of her grandfather's grey hairs, suddenly exclaimed, "Grandfather, you must be very old; I suppose you have lived a long time." "Yes, dear Eliza," replied the old man, "I am very old; I have seen the almond tree blossom seventyfive times." "Seventy five times!" said Eliza "is it possible? But how old then is God? he must be older, then you?" "My dear child," he answered, "God is not! Being whose life is composed of days and years; he does not grow old as we do, while one years run on he is always the same, and he never changes. Before the high mountains were formed—before the earth, the sea, the sun, and all the beings which surround us, existed, *God was*. And having created all things he must have been before all things; and although a great number of years have passed since the world was formed, God was even before that time—it is indeed impossible to conceive a moment when he *did* not exist; nor will there ever be a time when God shall *cease* to exist. All that you see will pass away, and come to an end; after a certain number of years this tree will die, it will gradually decay, crumble into dust, and leave no trace of its existence. The animals do not live always; a time comes when they cease to be; and is it not the same with you?—Have you not seen some of your acquaintance die? There is a moment, my dear child, and not far distant, when I shall be taken away, and cease to live on earth.—But God remains for ever, and his years have no end; therefore never say again, that *God* is old, for he always was and always will be—*God is Eternal.*"

SLANDER.—AN EXTRACT.

"Of all slanders, that which is aimed at the destruction of the spotless reputation of a defenceless female, is incontrovertibly, the most execrable, hateful, inhuman, and unmanly! He who could wilfully attack the pure vestal with the foul, contaminating breath of scandal, can be animated with nothing less than the spirit of a demon of the darkest cast. They are the silken cords which attach us to life; their society alone renders this world tolerable. Deprive us of that, and the world becomes a barren, a dark, dreary waste, and every excitement to deeds of valor, of honor, and of chivalry, become extinguished at once; and we wander about in the dark, without any guide or leading principles. Where, then, would be our statesmen, our warriors, and indeed, even society? Sunk—sunk, sunk, into a state of inaction and primeval chaos! The fair have a natural claim upon us for protection; they confidently expect it from us; they should not be disappointed! Go with the slandered female to her closet, ye defaming vipers; view her agony in secret; see her wring her hands and tear her locks with the frenzy of a despairing victim; observe the large tears of anguish quickly coursing each other down her emaciated cheeks, while her eyes are cast up in agony inexpressible, calling upon her God for that protection which she vainly expected to receive from her fellow beings. Pale as monumental marble, frantic and almost breathless, utters her complaints with the convulsive shudder of a broken heart; she wastes away amid the dark horrors of despair. I say, view these things, and if you have the least particle of humanity in your disposition, I would emphatically say to you in the words of a celebrated author, Go mend! Go mend!!"

THE SERPENT OF RHODES.

In the fourteenth century, an amphibious animal, a sort of serpent or crocodile, caused much disorder in the island of Rhodes by its depredations, and several inhabitants fell victims to its rapacity. The retreat of this animal was in a cavern, situated near a morass at the foot of Mount St. Etienne, two miles from Rhodes. It often came out to seek its prey, and devoured sheep, cows, horses, and even the shepherds who watched over the flock. Many of the knights of St. John of Jerusalem had essayed to destroy this monster; but they never returned. This induced Philiondo Nelleneuve, the Grand Master of Malta, to forbid all the knights, on pain of being deprived of their habit, from attacking it, or attempting any further an enterprise which appeared to be above human powers. All the knights obeyed the mandate of the Grand Master, except Dieu Donne de Gozen, a native of Provence, who, notwithstanding the prohibition, and without being deterred by the fate of his brethren, secretly formed the daring design of fighting this savage beast, bravely resolving to deliver the Isle of Rhodes from such a calamity, or to perish in the attempt. Having learned that the serpent had no scales on its belly, upon that information he formed the plan of his enterprise. From the description he had received of this enormous beast, he made a wooden or paste-board figure of it, and he endeavored to imitate its terrific cries. He then trained two young mastiffs to run to his cries, and to attach themselves immediately to the belly of the monster, while he mounted on horseback, his lance in his hand, and covered with his armour, feigned to give it blows in several places. The knight employed himself many months every day in this exercise, at the Chateau de Gozen, in Languedoc, to which he had repaired; and when he had trained the mastiffs sufficiently to this kind of combat, he hastened back to Rhodes. Having first repaired to church, and commended himself to God, he put on his armour, mounted his horse, and ordered his two servants to return to France, if he perished in the combat, but to come near him if they perceived that he had killed the serpent, or been wounded by it.—He then descended from the mountain of St. Etienne, and approaching the haunt of the serpent, soon encountered it. Gozen struck it with his lance, but the scales prevented its taking effect. He then prepared to redouble his blows, but his horse, frightened with the hisses of the serpent, refused to advance, and threw himself on his side. Gozen dismounted, and accompanied by his mastiffs, marched, sword in hand, to vards this horrible beast.—He struck him in various places, but the scales prevented him from penetrating them. The furious animal, by a blow of his tail, knocked down the knight, and would certainly have devoured him, had not his two dogs fastened on the belly of the serpent, which they lacerated in a dreadful manner. The knight, favored by this help, rejoined his two mastiffs, and buried his sword in the body of the monster, which being mortally wounded, rushed on the knight, and would have crushed him to death by its weight, had not his servants, who were spectators of the combat, came to his relief.—The serpent was dead, and the knight had fainted. When he recovered, the first and most agreeable object which could present itself to his view, was the dead body of his enemy. The death of the serpent was no sooner known in the city, than a crowd of inhabitants came out to welcome their deliverer. The knights conducted him in triumph to the Grand Master, who, however, considered it a breach of discipline, as unpardonable, even on such an occasion, and regardless of the entreaties of the knights and the important service that Gozen had rendered, sent him to prison. A council was assembled, who decided that he should be deprived of the habit of his order for disobedience. This was done; but Villeneuve remembering him of his severity, soon

FEMALE EDUCATION.

From the last number of the Boston Spectator and Ladies' Album, we extract the following on this subject.

"Every female should be so educated, that she will make a good wife, an affectionate and kind mother, capable of giving to her children correctly the first lessons of moral and religious duties, and be a living example to her offspring of social and domestic virtues. This qualification is indispensable, and includes no more than is attainable by the ordinary means now in possession of the public. Whatever more may be added, so far as the mind is enlightened and the heart made better, will more completely finish an education, and teach self-government, a complete control over all the actions, and in a great measure, the operations of the mind and affections of the heart.

"The duty of a female does not require that she should address the public, or speak in the halls of legislation, or enter the lists of electioneering, but these subjects should be well understood by every one. The labor generally is not great to become well acquainted, substantially acquainted, with the true merits of each case, and be able, without entering into the rancor of party, to give a fair and plain statement, and to impress upon the infant minds around her, good, wholesome, and practical truths.

"Woman is a spectator upon political transactions, and has means to discover the motives and views of the actors, better, perhaps, than those actually engaged in the heat and collision of parties. She can impart to her offspring much valuable instruction upon this subject. But in the incipient stages of thought in moral and religious duty, the mother has the sole command of her children. If she be pious, rational and well informed, the force of her example and teaching will descend to future generations. Indeed, we have the declarations of Richard Cumberland, and many distinguished literary and valuable men, that their taste for science and moral excellence was laid, excited and encouraged by their mothers. These men in tender years were not surrendered to the women in the nursery to hear every bugbear and lullaby that could excite curiosity and assuage the previshness of childhood—No! they were enveloped in maternal affection, chastened by sound reason.

"I will observe, that I have seldom known a fine and excellent son, of a vain, frivolous and trifling mother. I have no hesitation in saying, that the minds and hearts of children are much oftener controlled, formed and moulded by the mother than the father. The attachment of children is generally strongest to the parent from whom they first receive life and nourishment; and this fond attachment lasts till death. For what man can forget his mother? He that can, is a monster indeed!

"Now since all young females intend to be wives, the great importance of their being well educated, will not be denied further will I deny that the present mode of female education is not sufficiently expensive; but, at the same time, declare it grossly defective; and a portion of these defects I intend to point out."

D. X.

POWER OF MUSIC.

If a native of Switzerland, the inhabitants of which, as Lord Bolinbroke observes, appear to have been made for their mountains, hear the wild and simple notes of the Ranzes-Vaches, which, played upon the Alpine horn, had charmed him in his infancy, an ardent and ungovernable passion is excited, once more to climb the cliffs, and navigate the waters of his native canton.

"The intrepid Swiss, that guards a foreign shore,
Condemned to climb his mountain cliffs no more;
If chance he hears that sung so sweetly wild,
While on those hills his infant hours beguil'd;
Melts at the long lost scenes that round him rise,
And sinks a martyr to repentant sighs."

Lingering along the battlements of a foreign fortress, while the moon rising behind a cloud, throws her solemn mantle over those mountains, which screen him from his native Switzerland, his eyes are filled with tears; his breast heaves with sighs; and he turns from the impressive landscape in silence and in agony. He quits the ramparts; and wandering along the base, that little stream, recalling to his recollection the beautiful lakes of Constance, Zurich, or Lucerne, he flies to his companions, to drown his sorrows in their wild and boisterous revelry. A fellow countryman, who has heard the same air, and felt the same emotion, meets him; they know by each other's looks, the nature of their mutual feelings, and grasping each other's hands, with with all the energy of grief, they shed the tears of sympathy and sorrow. The air, which had first thrilled their souls is again heard at a distance; no word is spoken; they point towards the east, they quit the duties of their post; and the thoughts of their country alone occupy their hearts; they escape the guard, and the next morning surprises them on the road to Switzerland!

CASPER KARLINSKI.

In the course of the sanguinary war which was carried on between the Swedes and the Poles, in the sixteenth century, respecting the rights of Sigismund the third, the King of Poland, to the throne of Sweden, the Swedish usurper prepared to invade Poland with the whole force of his kingdom. Sigismund, unable to make head in the field against the overwhelming superiority of the enemy, contented himself with reinforcing the garisons of his frontier towns, and placing in the chief command warriors of approved courage and fidelity.

Among others, the king selected Caspar Karlinski, as one on whom he could safely rely in the emergencies of his situation. He was a nobleman, then advanced in years, and renowned among his countrymen, not so much for his wealth or his rank, as for the dauntless valor he had frequently displayed in the service of his native land. He willingly obeyed the commands of his sovereign, and repaired immediately to the fortress of Olfayn, the post assigned to him.

A formidable body of the enemy soon made their appearance before Olfayn, and a threatening summons to surrender was sent to Karlinski. His answer was—"I will obey no orders but those of my king, and will keep the faith I have pledged to him untarnished till death." The enemy changed their mode of attack, and made him the most splendid offers—a seat in the senate, the highest rank, and boundless possessions, if he would surrender Olfayn and embrace their party. Karlinski treated their bribes with greater scorn than their threats. The hostile leaders set before him the disproportion of the contending forces, the weakness of his side, and the consequent danger which he exposed himself by his obstinacy. Karlinski saw only the danger life. Convinced at last of his unbending integrity, and confident of victory, the enemy made a furious attack upon the castle; but through the strength of the walls, the bravery of the besieged, and still more the skill of their gallant commander, they were repulsed with immense slaughter.

The foe were discouraged by this defeat, but still determined on the attempt to gain by stratagem what negociation and force had alike failed in procuring for them. Every disposition was therefore made, as if they intended another assault. The gallant Karlinski

——"on the heights array'd
His trusty companions, few but undismayed,"

and relying on his good cause, and the bravery of his followers, excited as it was by their recent victory, looked fearlessly to the result of their approaching conflict. The adversary advanced still nearer and nearer; they were already within gun-shot of the castle walls, when their front rank unfolded, and an armed man, leading a woman by the hand, with a child in her arms, came forward. The besieged gazed on one another in astonishment at the unexpected appearance; and Karlinski, as if spell bound, remained looking on it for some time in mute amazement—all on a sudden he uttered a loud cry, and exclaimed, "Almighty God! it is my son!—my Sigismund!" and fell motionless on the ramparts.

It was indeed his son, whom the enemy, at the instigation of a friend, had surprised with his nurse and carried away, and had now placed in front of their army; hoping through this expedient to be able to advance to the

castle walls without being exposed to the fire of the hostile ramparts.

Their coming was at first successful—the besieged, from their love without adored commander, dared not discharge a single cannon, and the Swedes approached undisturbed, almost to the foot of the walls, and prepared to scale them. Karlinski at this moment recovered his senses, but it was only to suffer a greater anguish. He saw the danger, but had no means of averting it without a sacrifice too dreadful to think of. "I have lost," he cried out in a despairing voice, "seven brave sons in battle for my country, and is this last sacrifice still required of me?" A death like pause ensued, broken only by the cries of the child, whose features now could be distinctly traced, as he was still carried in advance of the onward-moving ranks. Karlinski at last seemed inspired with superhuman strength—he snatched the lighted brand from one of the gunners—"God! (he cried) I was a Pole before I was a father," and with his own hand discharged the gun which was to be the signal for a general volley. A tremendious fire was immediately poured from every battlement; it swept away to death Karlinski's infant, and great multitudes of the enemy: the besieged made a vigorous sally; Karlinski was completely victorious, and Oliayn was delivered.

TERRORS OF SEA SICKNESS.

All who have felt this distressing malady are aware of the unmerciful cruelty with which it prostrates every sensibility except that of disgust, and leaves its victim, if not anxious to die, almost indifferent to life. Instances have occurred, when brave men, who had endured all species of danger, have desisted from enterprizes rather than encounter this nausea of the Ocean. Fouche, the Duke of Otranto, a man who possessed the most moral courage of the leaders of the Revolution, and who boldly refused to deliver to Napoleon, when in the zenith of his power, his own confidential letters—retired in disgrace to the Court of his sister in Italy. Here discovering that the machinations of his enemies and the power of the despot rendered his security uncertain, he chartered a vessel at Leghorn, and set sail for the United States. But, as he says in his memoirs, 'to what a terrible affliction was he subjected, a dreadful sea sickness loaded his bosom,' and vanquished his fortitude. He caused himself, after being a few days at sea, to be carried back to Leghorn—whence he proceeded to Paris to meet the anger of Napoleon, whose rage he preferred encountering to the disgusts of the sea. The sorrows of his incipient voyage induced him to comply with Bonaparte's desire, although he had deemed a refusal essential to the security of his character. And yet this man, when threatened by the Emperor, had the courage to answer him thus:—'I have slept twenty-five years with my head on a scaffold and have forgotten to fear.'

From the New-York National Advocate.

BOSTON BARD.—We have received the following beautiful lines from *Robert S. Coffin*, the Boston Bard. He writes from Yorktown, Westchester county, N. Y. in the following manner:—

"My health has been, and continues to be, so bad, that I have not been forty rods from the house in which I reside since last November; and from the hands of a Quaker family I receive the pittance of charity—the common necessaries of life. For these things, I assure you, I am grateful—but there are medicines, and certain condiments, an invalid requires, which I am altogether unable to obtain; my clothes are few, and unfit for the inclemencies of the season. I will not say that my countrymen are ungrateful, in the main—but I now absolutely need the assistance of humanity to smooth the passage to the grave. Will relief be granted? For numerous public journals I have poured out the effusions of my brain, as freely as the rains of heaven—seldom receiving any pecuniary recompence for the same, or even wishing a reward, while health and hope attended my earthly pilgrimage: the scene has changed and I am an American beggar, at the portals of my countrymen. This is not literally, but truly speaking; and why is it? Show me the verse of mine which the father would hesitate to lay before his offspring; show me the line which tends to the destruction of virtue; point out to me the poem, that, directly or indirectly, encourages cruelty to the brute, or oppression to the son of Afric's torrid clime; tell me the hour when I forgot to pour my song above the tombs of the departed brave!"

Poor fellow! He is like many of the ancient bards, and like Chaucer and Otway, starving amidst plenty, and proving how frail a tenement is genius to keep out the "pelting of the pitiless storm."

A few dollars, sent by the charitable, by the lovers of poetry and friends of American talent, to Coffin, would cheer him, and afford comfort against the ravages of consumption. The good people of Boston, whose bard he is, should send him a trifle. Who can read the following lines, and let the writer want a meal and a comfortable cloak?

LOVE'S TO-NIGH' AND TO-MORROW.

The moon is on the wave is sleeping,
And Venus' star is beaming bright—
And Beauty, through her lattice peeping,
Has beckon'd Love to her to-night.

With gems of dew his ringlets shining,
His countenance o'er all cupidon smug—
With roses round his temples twining,
Thus soft to Laura's ear he sung

"My barque is resting o'er the billow—
Speed, speed with me across the sea;
This faithful breast shall be thy pillow,
The moon above our lamp shall be."

The blushing maiden, all complying,
To cupid yours has bade adieu—
And o'er the sea with love she's flying;
What port, alas! has she in view?

A cloud appears—a storm presaging—
On Love she calls—but where is he?
The angry billows mad are raging—
Why comes not Love to calm the sea!

Ah, maiden, maiden! vain the sorrow—
Fear, faithless Love has wing'd his flight;
Joy's barque is dash'd on Love's to-morrow
Will rise in shame, and set in night!

THE NORTH AMERICAN REVIEW.

The oldest Review in the country, of any value, is a quarterly one, which was established about twelve or thirteen years ago, at Boston, the capital of the eastern or New-England states. It has undergone a variety of changes; but has been throughout, a very able work—as a work, in spite of occasional bad papers, though not a very useful one, perhaps, till within the last year. It is called the North American Review; not for being a review of North American literature, for it is not; but for being a review, published in North America. It has not been, hitherto, and I am afraid, never will be, so managed as to give people abroad, or at home, either a just or a good notion of the literature of North America, whatever it may of North American powers, in two or three departments of literature, in a small part of the United States, which are but a small part of North America. It is generally made up of essays on this or that foreign work, the title of which is adopted for a text; and rather heavy speculations about foreign literature, foreign politics, and foreign scholarship; but for all that concerns the literature, politics, and scholarship of North America, one might as well refer to a publication of Paris, or Edinburgh; London or Copenhagen.* It is now in the hands of its fourth editor: a thoughtful, straight forward, strong writer, and a very sensible, good man, without peculiarity or enthusiasm, except in the way of business. For about four years, it was under the direction of quite another sort of being; a man of beautiful powers, fine scholarship, and very great enthusiasm; but sadly given to poetry—not poetry of language or expression, but poetry of thought; such as grave men are afraid of, when they see it breaking out, by flashes, in important or serious investigation. The probability is that the change will be favourable to the reputation of the Review; and that the number of its admirers will increase, in proportion as the number of shrewd sensible men exceeds that of those who are men of beautiful or great genius.

The main object of the Editor, however, he he who he may, is always to make the North American Review attractive in Europe, and especially in Great Britain. This, he believes, may be more easily done, by handling the very same subjects in it, which are handled by the Edinburgh, Quarterly, French and German Journals, than by the most wonderful exhibitions of wit, or wisdom, about subjects of indifference to the people of Europe, or upon works, the very names of which have never been heard, out of North America.—The writers in it are afraid of reviewing their own people: and if they ever do undertake it, as they will sometimes, in spite of their dread, it is in a very bad way. Afraid of committing themselves heartily, on either side of the question, they praise or blame by halves, very much as people make speeches, upon a matter, which they do not well understand; praise timidly, and censure, as if they had rather be on good terms with every body, gentle or simple, wise or foolish, than on bad terms with any body—even a blockhead, or a knave. They are afraid of being found out, for, where the writers are so few, it is hardly possible for a good one to escape discovery; and all who now write for the North American Review, are among the best of their country. Nor will they write with more courage, till the editor has adopted a better plan; or till they at any rate, are able to keep their own secret. Men will not give their true opinions of each other, as we see every day, if those opinions are to go abroad, in their names, without necessity; however willing they might be, to avow such opinions, if properly required, by a proper person. They will not go before a grand jury, if their names are to be published, as a matter of course.

When these writers review a book, they are not much in the habit of reviewing the author. It is in the fashion there, to judge of a work, not by the political, religious, or moral reputation of the writer—apart from the work; but by the work, itself. They would not praise a very bad book, I do believe, though it were written by a very good man, of their side.—Of course, their impartiality is rather remarkable. They do not eulogize a thing so heartily, nor abuse it so heartily, as their brethren here do. They do not apply very much the same sort of praise, and very much the same sort of censure, to every kind of book. They do not say, for example, of more than six or eight new authors, out of ten, that their works are very pretty affairs—after all; rather promising—with faults, to be sure; but, on the whole, not so bad as might have been expected; or not so bad as they had seen before.—Of course, their discrimination is rather remarkable, if their courage is not.

Wholesale abuse and wholesale panegyric have had their day, these writers believe.—They see, that, while it is a very easy thing to cry a book up, as very good, or to cry a book down, as very bad, in the lump, it is not a very easy thing to prove it either good or bad, in detail. Hoping to avoid both errors, they steered a very middle course, to be sure, whenever they had occasion to speak of a North American writer. They fell into a most undignified, milk-and-water style of criticism; they valued themselves on having a reason for whatever they said—however common place it might be; they spoke timidly and cautiously—hazarding no decided or particular opinion, spoke with a sort of encouraging air; threw off a deal of captivating erudition; "damned with faint praise," or damned so [illegible] as they would a rap over the knuckles, with a lady's fan, or being "pelted with roses."—They would not praise a North American writer they were too much afraid of being laughed at abroad, where national vanity is thought particularly ungenteel. They would not scold him, however much he deserved it, less, peradventure, they might get a scolding at home. Their pay depending of course, upon the reputation of their work, in the United States. But the reputation of their work there chiefly depended upon its reputation here; so that if the British writers were pleased with it, and spoke mercifully of it, a few hundreds of the people in America, did not much mind five dollars a year, each (22s. 6) in the shape of patronage, to keep it a going.

* The last number, which has just arrived, and which I have no time to speak of now, as it richly deserves to be spoken of, is very encouraging. It is devoted almost entirely to North American literature.

EMPEROR ALEXANDER.

The following paragraphs are from an eulogy on the late Emperor Alexander, in the Journal des Debats, apparently from the pen of M. de Chateaubriand.

"Providence has struck a great blow. The crown has fallen from a head, yet young, and one which lately, since the fall of Bonaparte, aimed to preside over the destines of Europe. The sceptre has been broken in the hands of a monarch whose empire, extended to three of the quarters of the globe whose soldiers are assembled not far from the gates of Vienna, and not far from the great wall of China; whose fleets can, at the same instant, cover the Baltic, and burst the barrier of the Bosphorus. Alexander was more than the Emperor of Russia; he was the founder of that Holy Alliance, whose principles, conceived in his magnanimious heart, seemed to promise to Europe an age of justice and liberty, but which, soon distorted from their true sense and monopolized by the astute policy of certain diplomatists, have served only as a pretext for the eternal concerns of nations. The true direction of the Holy Alliance had escaped from the hands of its founder, another spirit than his, a spirit of hatred and violence, animated this grand federation; but while he lived, he might seize again the moral empire of European opinion.

The personal character of Alexander embraced many useful and fine qualities; great moderation, a sincere aversion to war, a constant desire of employing persuasion and mildness, a natural disposition for generous measures, a lively ardor for being instructed, a memory stored with an infinity of knowledge, a mind familiar with all the ideas of the age, with constitutional legislation, even with philosophical systems, but always a predominating tendency towards religious thoughts and sentiments. Such was, in his youth, the august pupil of La Harpe; such he appeared still on the first occupation of Paris, at the head of twenty irritated monarchs, whose counsels he tempered, and of twenty exasperated nations, of whom he was the only person to restrain the vengeance. He was not without influence on our first free institutions; he concurred in repressing the blind zeal which would make France retrograde."

In speaking of the succession of Constantine, Bell's Messenger remarks, "There can be very little doubt but that there will be an instantaneous attack upon the Turkish Empire, and that the whole face of Europe in that part of the world will be immediately altered. It is not only the well known intention of Constantine to adopt this course, but it is his immediate interest. It is the only means by which he can conciliate his enormous and savage army. All accounts agree, that it is only by his army that he can hope to reign in safety, and he must therefore at once employ his soldiers, and employ them in some object conformable to their wishes. The effect of such a step by Constantine would be an immediate agitation of all those elements on the continent of Europe, which have lately been kept tolerably quiet by the principles of the Holy Alliance. If Constantine should take the part of the Greeks against the Turks, it will be impossible for Austria to remain neutral.—The fire would be immediately kindled in the centre, and burn onwards to the remotest corner of Europe. What the result might be, it is difficult to say. But, we trust, should such an event occur as a general continental war, that Great Britain will perform a part worthy of her, by protecting from slavery and subjugation, those illustrious states, which are entitled no less from ancient fame and recollection, to her assistance and support, than from brave and glorious struggles which they have recently made, to escape from the most brutal bondage."

An account of the most recent diplomatic mission from the governor general of Bengal to Siam and Cochin-China, was published in England in December. Mr. Crawford was the envoy, and the writer of the narrative surgeon and naturalist of the mission. It abounds with curious particulars. As an instance of the degradation of human nature by servility, nothing is stronger than what is related in the following passage of the work, touching the Siamese:

"Mr. Crawford had a first interview with an inferior minister. During the whole of the visit, the minister's attendants lay prostrate on the earth before him, and at a distance. When they addressed, they did not dare to cast their eyes towards him, but raising their head a little, and touching the forehead, with both hands united in the manner by which we would express the most earnest supplication, their looks still directed to the ground, they whispered in answer in the most humiliating tone. The manner in which he was approached by the servants of his household, was even still more revolting to nature. When refreshments were ordered, they crawled forward on all fours, supported on the elbow and toes, the body being dragged on the ground. In this manner they passed the dishes before them, from time to time, in the best manner that their constrained and beast-like attitude would admit, until they had put them in their place, when they retreated backward in the same grovelling manner, but without turning round. . . . . Yet this haughty chief was himself but a minister of the fifth order in importance, doomed to take his turn of beast-like grovelling, as was subsequently exhibited on visiting Chromachit, son to the king. Every man here is doomed to crawl on the earth before his superior. The nation must be considered as entirely the slaves of the king, of whose lives and property he can dispose of at will."

BOLIVAR.

It is (says the Richmond Enquirer) impossible to witness the honors which are paid to Bolivar, without acknowledging that he deserves them all. Wherever his name is sounded, the friends of Liberty mention it with the most profound respect. His own South America pronounces it every where with the most enthusiastic reverence—He is again elected President of the Republic of Colombia, without one dissenting voice. Peru hails him as her Liberator; and Upper Peru has recently organized itself under the name of the Republic of Bolivar—She is every where erecting statues to his honor, and his birth-day is to be celebrated after his death, by a solemn ordinance of the Republic. At the head of the Congress of Panama, with the new honour, if [illegible] of commanding the [illegible] of Buenos Ayres against Brazil, and repressing the usurpations, if not of extinguishing the despotism of that empire; charged perhaps with the future commission, from all the South American States, of delivering Cuba and Porto Rico from the dominion of Spain—what brilliant honours await the Deliverer of South America, the firm friend of Liberty, the man who deserves the name which he has received of the Washington of the South.

These 'laurels will wear well, for they have been dearly earned.' He deserves the distinctions which he has won. It is right that the friend of human rights should be rewarded with the gratitude of mankind—And who will compare the pure and delicious pleasures of the friends of Liberty with the feverish cares of the ambitious oppressor; the unbought, the unforced, the heart springing glories of a Bolivar, and a La Fayette, with the servile and perishable adulation which waits upon the ear of a Cromwell, or even a Bonaparte!

The man, whom no temptations can seduce from the paths of virtue, is indeed a Hero, worthy of all reverence; happier while he lives, and more venerated after his death—Such men, if they enjoy the peculiar good fortune of giving liberty to their country, will receive, and ought to receive (by way of encouraging such examples) more genuine honors than any of the usurpers which have cursed the human race since the flood.

NUMBER OF METHODISTS IN 1825.

We copy the following table from the annual pamphlet of the Methodist Episcopal Church, just printed:

		Whites.	Colored.	Total
Ohio Conference,		38153	86	38239
Kentucky	do.	21791	6303	28094
Missouri	do.	12159	420	12579
Tennessee	do.	11828	1749	13577
Holstein	do.	13443	1494	14934
Mississippi	do.	8024	2000	10024
S. Carolina	do.	27756	15293	43049
Virginia	do.	21623	7376	28989
Baltimore	do.	22976	9340	32316
Philadelphia	do.	28007	7658	35655
New York	do.	28507	341	28848
[illegible]	do.	13802	263	14065
Maine	do.	6957	3	6960
Genesee	do.	26836	104	26940
Canada	do.	5754	16	5875
Total,		291607	49453	341144

Besides 104 Indians in Canada conference. Increase this year, 19672. The travelling preachers are 1231, giving an increase of 42; and there are 83 superannuated preachers.

RAIL ROADS.

The following account of the Rail Road System, as it is applied in England to the short spaces which usually separate coal mines from navigable water, is copied from one of Mr. Carter's letters:

"As we were anxious to witness the operation of steam-carriages upon rail-roads, he walked with us a mile from town, exposed to the oppressive heat of a midday sun, where our curiosity was fully gratified. After waiting an hour, we had the satisfaction to see twenty-five wagons, containing three tons of coal each, impelled, or rather drawn along a horizontal rail road, by a steam engine, possessing a six horse power. It was a novel and interesting spectacle. The steam-carriage is placed in front, and the whole apparatus is not much larger than an ordinary Jersey wagon. To this the twenty-five four-wheeled cars are appended by chains, and follow in obedience to the self-moving power. One man, whose services are required to regulate the machinery, is the sole navigator, and even he has little to do. When the boiler is exhausted, he has only to throw the engine out of gear, stop by the road side and pump in a supply. Impelled by curiosity, we mounted one of the carts and rode a considerable distance. The ordinary progress is four miles the hour, but of course may be greatly accelerated if necessary.

"There are several engines upon this railway, which ply regularly between extensive collieries and the town, a distance of three or four miles. It is odd enough to see the smoke arising, like that of a steam-boat, and the carts moving about at a distance, with no visible agent to move or govern them. The experiment has here been fairly and successfully tried, and I see no reason why transportation by steam is not as practicable upon land as upon water. The great desideratum seems to have been a guiding power, and that is effectually provided by the construction of the rail way, which confines the carriage to a given track. I should feel the same degree of security in one of these vehicles as in a steam boat, since the carriage is at a distance from the boiler."

PENNSYLVANIA LEGISLATURE.

A highly interesting Report has been recently made in the House of Representatives, by Mr. Jonathan Roberts, from the Committee of Ways and Means, concluding with the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Committee of Ways and Means report bills for the following purposes, to wit:

Providing for the gradual collection of moneys due for lands.

For the increase of the auction duties, one-half of one per centum, and making furniture and wearing apparel, sold at auction, dutiable, and for the payment of licence duty, by the third grade of auctioneers.

For equalizing the duties on tavern licences.

For levying and collecting a tax of ten per cent. on estates passing from testators and intestates, to any but father, mother, husband, wife, children, and lineal descendants born in lawful wedlock, which, with all escheats, shall vest in the internal improvement fund.

For establishing a fund, to be called the Internal Improvement fund, which shall be immediately applicable to the commencement of a great Eastern and Western Canal.

For the establishment of a sinking fund.

For the raising of the necessary loans to commence a canal, and meet other appropriations.

This report has not yet been acted upon, but it cannot fail to be the subject of grave and respectful consideration.

London Female Fashions for January.

EVENING DRESS.—Over a pink satin slip is a dress of crepe-lisse, of the same colour, spotted with black velvet: this dress is ornamented at the border with three flounces, placed at equal distances, and plaited en dents de loups, edged with a rich silk cordon of black flosse silk. The sleeves are long, and of white tulle, finished at the wrists by double points in the old English style; these points are formed of white satin, edged with Spanish mancherons of pink satin, which also are edged with black. The hair is arranged in the antique Egyptian style, and over the summit of the head towers a full plume of white ostrich feathers. The necklace worn with this superb dress is of twisted rows of pearls, rendered peculiarly rich by the great number of rows.

MORNING DRESS.—A pelisse of gros de Naples, of a milk chocolate colour—this pelisse is made in quite a novel manner; the skirt closing imperceptibly, and being finished round the border by three rows of triple flounce ornaments, formed of Vandyke points set on straight; each row headed by a broad braid of satin. The sleeves are made to sit rather close to the arm, and the mancherons are of an entirely new fashion, forming a double point resembling that of a fichu: each point being trimmed with a full quilling of [illegible] and finished at the wrists with stiffened English points, turned up a l'antique; beneath this ornament, next the hand, is a broad gold bracelet, fastened with a large ruby clasp. The bonnet is of black velvet, with bows of the same, edged round with a trimming of jonquil and bright geranium; strings of ribbon of the same colors, tie the bonnet in walking, or float loose in the carriage; under this bonnet is worn a small tasteful cornette, a beautiful specimen of Urling lace.

EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

From late English papers.

A late Census gives to Russia, including Poland, of which country the Arch Duke Constantine was Viceroy, at the time of his brother's death, a population of fifty-two millions of souls. What an awful responsibility does the happiness of so many human beings involve!

An awful tempest occurred in the Bay of Cadiz from the 6th to the 10th of December—such as has not occurred within the memory of man.

Accounts from Missilonghi are to the 20th of November. Redschid Pacha had raised the siege; but his troops still hovered in the neighborhood, and were often attacked by the Greek Guerillas, who had been reinforced.

Copenhagen accounts state that the storms were dreadful the end of November and beginning of December; several ships were sunk in the open sea. Of about 25 ships that sailed on the 19th and 20th Nov. most, it is supposed, have perished.

A dreadful accident happened on the 26th December, at the Augustinian Friary Chapel in Callan, Ireland. The building was crowded to suffocation, when a cry arose, perfectly unfounded, that the gallery was falling. A frantic rush towards the only door, common to the floor and gallery took place. Women and children were instantly crushed to death, or suffocated just outside the door where they fell. Immediately a pile, five feet deep, of the dead, dying and half suffocated, accumulated at the door. At this time another cry that the kitchen under the Chapel was on fire added to the terror of the scene. Fourteen persons were killed and one hundred suffered from contusions and broken limbs.

The number of bankrupts in England in 1824, was 1088. In 1825, 1151.

A letter at New York, via Havre states, that upwards of 200 vessels have been wrecked in the port of Gibraltar, and above 1000 souls perished.

A mail post which left Altorf on the 12th of December, was overwhelmed and buried by an enormous avalanche on the Italian side of St. Goathard. The men accompanying it escaped by flight. On the 6th, in the Hospice of St. Goathard, the snow had risen as high as the roofs of the houses.

The King of Great Britain has been pleased to appoint the Right Hon. John Lord Ponsonby, to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the United Provinces of the Rio de la Plata; and Alexander Cockburn, Esq. to be Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia.

Cobbett says that all the late evils in the money market, would have been avoided had he been elected to Parliament!

In one of our late London papers we find the following description of a curious piece of cutlery.

The smallest pair of scissors probably ever made, are now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Imber, cutler, High street, in this city.—They are only three-twentieths of an inch in length, each part about the thickness of a horse hair, firmly rivetted, and they open and shut freely. They are contained in a common sized stocking-needle, drilled hollow, of which the head screws off; the whole is enclosed in a neat ivory case, with a silver top. The scissors and cases were manufactured by Mr. Imber's father who has attained his 70th year, and lost one eye by an accident, the sight of the other being also much impaired.

WEEKLY COMPENDIUM.

An ordinance has been passed by the corporation to prevent hawking meat about the streets of Philadelphia.

An Oration will be delivered on the 22d inst. before the Washington Benevolent Society and invited visitors, at the New Theatre, Chesnut street, by David Paul Brown, Esq.

About 8 o'clock on Tuesday morning, the house in South Third street, in which the family of Mr. Humphreys, Card Manufacturer, reside, was discovered to be on fire. The stair-way was consumed with such rapidity that the family were obliged to escape from the windows.

The Musical Fund Society have announced that their Eleventh Concert will be given at their Hall, on the evening on the 21st inst. Miss Kelly and Signior Cordini have kindly volunteered to assist at it.

Mark Richards has offered a reward of five hundred dollars for the detection of the person who raised the report of his failure, and that he was unable to pay his notes. Any persons holding his notes are informed, that they will be punctually paid, on application any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

Mr. Meredith has offered a resolution in the house of representatives of this state, calling for a committee to inquire into the propriety of making immediate provision for the total abolition of slavery in this commonwealth—a committee was appointed.

We understand that 1-4th of the high prize of $100,000 drawn on Wednesday in Baltimore, was sold by Pratt & Davis of this city.

Mr. Thomas Jefferson, the late President of the United States, has applied to the Legislature of Virginia, for authority to dispose of his lands by lottery.

The Legislature of Delaware adjourned on Friday week, after a session of five weeks and four days.

John P. Kennedy, Esq. has been elected Professor of History, and Edward C. Pinkney, Esq. Professor of Rhetoric and Belles Letters, in the faculty of Arts and Science of the University of Maryland.

A letter from Pittsburgh states, that the ice broke up in the Ohio on the morning of the 10th inst. of course we presume the navigation of that river must be open by this time.

A Providence, R. I. paper states on the authority of a Gentleman of respectability that he discovered in his fields large multitudes of grasshoppers in January, that appeared as lively as they are in June.

The U. States' brig Spark, from Havanna, brought about 100,000 dollars in specie, for merchants in New York. Mr. Dimond, American vice consul at Havana, and Mr. Zerano, of Mexico, were passengers.

Letters and newspapers from the South represent that the disease called Influenza prevails in the interior of South Carolina to an alarming extent. The deaths are very numerous, and the working-hands of whole plantations are disabled by it.

The census of Mississippi, just taken, gives the following result: Males, 25,910; females, 22,800. Total, 48,610. Taxable inhabitants, 9,248. Births in 1824, 1892; deaths, 785.

Died of a dropsy, Hannah, wife of John Hall, Esq. of Thetford, Vt. on the night of 6th Nov. last. She had been confined for a considerable part of the time for three years, had been tapped 34 or 35 times, and between 5 and 6 hundred weight of water had been drawn off in the course of 18 months.

The Halifax Gazette of the 28th ult. contains a proclamation opening the ports to American vessels.

According to the census of the State of New York, just taken, it appears that there are upwards of twenty nine thousand more males than females in that State.

A resolution has passed the legislature of Virginia, authorizing the Governor of the state to accept the offer of Rembrandt Peale to make a copy of his celebrated portrait of General Washington, to be placed in the Hall of the House of Delegates.

A sleigh was exhibited in State-street, Boston, on Monday last, of a capacity sufficient to contain twenty-five grown persons; the seats were covered with buffalo skins, and provided with moveable backs; it had also an elevated seat for the driver. Six horses were attached to this vehicle.

On Tuesday morning last, the sloop Daniel and Maria, capsized near the Lazaretto, and but for the timely aid of Capt. Shockley, of the sloop Mary Ann, of Wilmington, Del. her Captain and crew, consisting of six persons, would no doubt have perished. Great praise is due to Captain Shockley for his exertions on this occasion.

The business of boat building is carried on extensively in the town of Cumberland, Rhode Island. This town contains 3000 inhabitants, and has sixteen shops for building boats, which turned out last year, about 1000 boats which were disposed of chiefly at Boston and Providence.

The corporation of New York has passed an ordinance respecting hackney coaches, making it the duty of the owners of them, under penalty of 25 dollars, to place lamps in front of them at night, upon which shall be the number of the carriage to which they are attached.

William Griffith, Esq. of New Jersey, has been appointed clerk of the Supreme Court of the United States. He entered upon the duties of his office on the 9th inst.

A new 64 gun ship arrived at Puerto Cabello on the 12th January from New York, under American colors, for the Colombians. On the 13th the Colombian colors were hoisted on board of her and a salute fired. She was to proceed to Carthagena.

The United States brig Spark, arrived at Norfolk on Thursday last, from Havana. Sailed 29th January.

Two hundred and eighty six vessels arrived last year at Sandusky. Europeans and some Americans will look for that place on the map.

The Bridgetown Whig states the commissioners of the New-Jersey Delaware Oyster Company, opened their books for receiving subscriptions for stock, on Monday, 30th ult. and notwithstanding there were three times and places mentioned in the law, for receiving subscriptions, the whole of the stock was taken within an hour after the books were opened.

The extent of party spirit in Georgia may be estimated by the fact, that it descends even to the removal of Clerks in Banks, on account of their politics. If there is any thing in the world that can have no proper relation to party divisions, it is Banking.

W. W. Woolsey, Esq. Treasurer of the American Bible Society, acknowledges the receipt of $1392 26, during the last month. During the same period, James Nitchie, Esq. the Agent, has issued Bibles and Testaments, amounting to $1952 22.

The Councils of Pittsburg have authorized the mayor to borrow $20 000, towards a sum to pay for the construction of works to supply that city with water.

The steamboat Putman, from New-Orleans for St. Louis, with a cargo of merchandise, while in the act of backing off from a sand bar, near point Chicot ran upon a snag, which knocked off some of her planks, and she sunk immediately. It is stated that both boat and cargo will be entirely lost.

An original proprietor of a single share in the Charlestown Bridge, near Boston, which cost $100, has received his principal, the interest upon the original cost, and a surplus of $7000! At Mount Carbon, Penn. land, which could have been purchased twelve years since for sixty two cents per acre, is now selling at the rate of four hundred dollars per acre.

On the 10th of last month, at Southold, L. I. Miss Abigal Goldsmith, aged 56, was shot in the arm, which was mangled in a shocking manner, by a boy about 12 years old. In a few days, she was seized with the lock-jaw, which terminated her existence in about one week from the time she received the wound.

In a debate in the Legislature of Rhode Island, a member in favour of lotteries, said they were authorized by scripture, and that the prophet Jonah was concerned in drawing one.

In the first constituent assembly of Guatemala, in 1823, three Indian deputies took their seats, of whom two were ecclesiastics. An Indian was also elected Senator. The tribes of Indians in that republic form more than half the population. By the constitution they are placed on an equality with the descendants of the Spaniards.

A respectable female named Zebley, living in Wilmington, Del. was called on by a rough looking character last Friday in the absence of her husband, and commanded to deliver up her money. On refusing to do so, he took a large butcher knife that lay on the table, and plunged it into her side, then immediately drawing the weapon from the wound, he threw it from him, and made off. The neighbours were alarmed by the shrieks of an infant child, and going into the room, found its mother in the greatest agony weltering in her blood. A man named Michael Monahon, has been examined and recognised as the perpetrator of this inhuman act. He says he learned the Coach-making business in Germantown, Pa. Mrs. Z. is since dead.

IMPORTANT FROM THE SOUTH.

From accounts received in this city it appears, that the difficulties between Brazil and Buenos Ayres have resulted in an open declaration of war on the part of the former. This intelligence was brought by the Navarre, in 45 days from Rio Janeiro. Great preparations were making, when the Navarre sailed, to prosecute the war with vigor; fleets were fitting out; transports sailing, a general press for the land and sea service, and a strong force was blockading the port of Buenos Ayres. Several privateers from Buenos Ayres had made their appearance on the coast of Brazil, one of them was off Cape Frio, and had made several captures.

CHILI.—A letter from Valparaiso, of October 10th, received in Boston, says, "A few days since, a revolution broke out in consequence of a disaffection with some arbitrary proceedings in the Custom House on the part of the minister. The director ordered out some troops, which was disapproved of by the Congress, and a misunderstanding between them was the result. The director left the city, but returned next day, when the greatest number of the troops, and part of the members of the Congress, joined him, and gave him the predominancy. The Congress was dissolved—a few individuals put in prison, some others banished, other ministers appointed, and peace restored. This occurrence may induce the government to adopt more vigorous measures."

The Salem Observer gives the particulars of a trial, which took place in 1660, under that section of the *blue laws* which prohibited *kissing*. The offenders were Sarah Tuttle and Jacob Marline. It appeared in evidence that Sarah dropped her gloves and Jacob found them. When Sarah asked for them, Jacob demanded a kiss for his pay, and as the demand did not appear extravagant, Sarah adjusted the matter without requiring credit.—The facts were clearly proved, and the parties were fined twenty shillings each.

Three thousand men are advertised for, to labor, at good wages, on that part of the Delaware and Hudson Canal, which is now under contract, commencing at the Hudson River near the village of Kingston, 60 miles below the city of Albany, and 80 miles above New-York, extending through the counties of Ulster, Sullivan, and Orange, in the State of New York, to the Delaware River, a line of 65 miles of Canal, together with all locks, aqueducts, culverts, bridges, and fencing, to be completed during the present year.

The following accident, which took place at Northfield, Mass. is recorded as a caution to others. A brick was heated and put at the foot of a bed, in consequence of the extreme cold, for the purpose of keeping the feet warm. Some time during the night, the inmates of the bed, four in number, were aroused from their slumbers, almost suffocated with smoke, and found that the brick had set the bed on fire, and that a great part of the clothes were burnt to a cinder, though no flame had burst out, there probably being no circulation of air in the room.

A singular mortality seems to have prevailed, for the last twelve or eighteen months, among the individuals holding distinguished offices of trust and profit in the state of Maryland. The deaths of the Treasurer of the Eastern Shore, the Treasurer of the Western Shore, the Register of Wills for Frederick, Charles, Caroline, Kent, and Calvert counties, and the Register of the Land Office of the Eastern Shore, have been successively noticed.

On Monday evening, at 6 o'clock, as Mr. Auguste Jouan was travelling on foot from New-Brunswick to Paterson, N. J. about three miles and a half from the latter place, he was stopped in a retired place by two coloured men, who after threatening to take his life if he made the least noise, robbed him of a Pocket-Book containing one bill of 1000 dollars on the Franklin Bank of N. York, three 50 dollar bills, and from 15 to 20 ten dollar bills, on the U. States Bank at Philadelphia. Also, a paper containing twelve doubloons. One of the Robbers was a large black man, the other a small mulatto. Mr. J. has offered a reward of 200 dollars for the apprehension of the robbers and recovery of the property—information to be given to the editors of the Paterson Intelligencer.

MONSTROUS DIVE.—An occurrence, of a frightful nature, happened some days ago at Valley Falls, a short distance from the village of Pawtucket, Rhode Island. While Mr. Otis N. Pearce was at work on the roof of a four story cotton factory, he accidentally lost his balance, and the shingles being wet from a recent rain, he was unable to stop himself from going off. When he came to the edge, he made a desperate effort to cling to the roof, and, for a moment, was suspended by the arms over the frightful precipice below. He was instantly compelled to give way, and, turning in his fall, struck with his hands and breast the edge of a bank, which caved under him, and he went into the river with his head downwards. His face struck the bottom, but he came up in a moment, and by the assistance of several near him, he was taken out, without other injury than the fracture of the bones of his wrists, and a small bruise on the forehead. It is stated that there were but about four feet in either direction from the place where Mr. P. fell, that he could have escaped being dashed in pieces, had he been

so unfortunate as to have struck on any other spot than that which received him.

Schr. General Warren, on her passage a few weeks ago from Boston for Tampico, saw a number of men on the Double Headed Shot Keys, and when her supercargo and part of the crew went ashore to their relief, the schr. set sail and left them under an apprehension that they were pirates pretending distress. The people belonging to the General Warren shortly after arrived at Matanzas in an open boat, and reported that the men to whose relief they had gone, were a part of the crew of a Colombian vessel, wrecked on the Keys, and that they still remained there, in the greatest distress. Upon this information, the U. S. schr. Grampus immediately sailed for their relief, and the result of their visit is thus detailed, in a letter from an officer of the Grampus, dated

"Matanzas, Jan. 22, 1826.—We arrived this morning from a small island on the banks, called Bird Key, where we went in search of some men wrecked there. They had been cast away upwards of sixty days on this rock; and on our arrival we found they had all died except one negro, who was too weak to rise. Their only sustenance had been the blood of fish hawks for drink, and their flesh dried for meat; the situation being a barren and sharp rock, without any soil or vegetation. There were thirty-six men cast on this rock, and you can form no idea of the horrid sight of thirty-five men lying dead, in a heap, one on the other, and the poor negro in the last extremities."

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

TO Z.

Sir—The misunderstanding that has taken place between "Veritas" and yourself, calls for an explanation on the part of the "*Circle.*" Agreeable to the rules of our Society, no person is to be admitted by the janitor on evening's of debate, unless a member of the Society, or accompanied by a member—consequently no blame can be attached to him for the *unceremonious* treatment you received—should you still feel disposed to become a member of our honourable body, the names of several members are left at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, where, by calling on either of the Gentlemen, you may obtain all necessary information. Yours, respectfully,

A Member of the Forensic and Literary Circle.

Green Room Intelligence.

Miss Kelly's engagement at our theatre has made it fashionable again. The house is generally crowded on her nights, and the boxes present a scene of beauty and splendor not often met with in public assemblies. There has been some remarks in one or two journals, counter to the received opinion of the chasteness of her style—there may be a difference of sentiment on this point, yet it is confined to a few. It is admitted very generally that she is in all respects more forcible and displays more powers in conceiving and acting her characters than any other performer since the time of Mrs. Wignell. Her singing is full of richness, and executed in a style which while it is new and attractive for its novelty scarcely fails to draw forth rounds of applause. Her engagement is about closing—those who have not seen her will not certainly lose so favorable an opportunity.

Cooper performed the character of Duke Aranza, in the comedy of the Honey Moon, on the night of the 12th instant, at Albany, for his benefit. A new Circus has been opened in that city.

Shakspeare's King Richard the Second has been revived at New York for the purpose of introducing Mr. Kean in that part. The Grand Equestrian Melo Drama of the Russian Invasion, or the Conflagration of Moscow, is in rehearsal and will speedily be produced with new scenery, dresses and decorations, at the Park theatre.

The Opera of Othello, scarcely inferior in effect to its great original, was performed, for the first time in America, on Tuesday evening of last week, by the Italian Opera Company in New York. Signor Garcia played Othello, Signorian Garcia supported the part of Desdemona, and Madame Barbieri appeared in the character of Roderigo. It is said that the acting was good throughout. In the part of Desdemona, the Signorian evinced, as an actress, talents scarcely inferior to her powers as a singer: this young lady is represented as being singularly beautiful.

Mr. Burroughs takes a benefit at the Lafayette Amphitheatre, N. Y. on Monday evening next.

The Philadelphia Equestrian Company have lost ten of their most valuable horses, during the passage from Baltimore to Charleston, S. C.

Chatham Garden Theatre, N. Y. will be closed for a short time, in order that the scene painters may have full scope for the execution of their designs in finishing the scenes of two new and splendid pieces. Miss Riddle performed the part of Young Norval, at Chatham Garden, on Tuesday. There was a pretty considerable rumpus in the Theatre, on Thursday evening week, at Mr. Allen's benefit, because Mr. A. would not answer the call of his friends, at the end of the play, to appear and make a speech

Mr. Barrett and his wife are at Boston, and appear to be great favorites with the audience.

Mr. Maywood is at Montreal; his Shylock is spoken of in terms of commendation. Our accounts from this place are very regular—Mr. Heyl, Laws, and Lehr, continue to reap new laurels in their profession, and have become considerable favorites with the public. We are surprised that our managers do not offer more inducements to native talent, if they did so, several promising young performers who are citizens of this place, and are now engaged in distant cities, would be induced to try their success with a Philadelphia audience. At Mrs. Barnes' benefit lately in Montreal, the house contained a greater number of persons than it had ever before held.

Mr. Brown has gone to Quebec to negotiate the erection of a Theatre in that city.

Mr Elliston, of Drury Lane, is recovering his health very fast, and bids fair, contrary to medical opinion, to resume his professional avocations. His pecuniary deficiencies do not exceed 24,000*l* and he proposes to make over to his creditors, 5-4ths of the annual profits of the house, until the whole is paid.

The manager of the Vauxhall Garden, in London, gives notice that Master Cook, only four years old, celebrated for his abilities in comic singing, is engaged for six nights.

Charles II. once going to the theatre, before his time, to see a tragedy, found the actors not ready to begin, when his Majesty, losing patience, sent to inquire the cause of the delay, upon which the manager came to the King's box, and rightly judging that the best excuse for their default would be the true one, fairly told his Majesty that the Queen was not shaved yet—the custom of these days being for men to perform the female characters.—The King took the excuse in good part and waited till the male Queen could be effeminated.

At the Theatre of Kœnigstadt, at Berlin, a kind of petty farce has recently been performed, in which Napoleon Bonaparte appears, followed by De Roustan and Gen. Bertrand.—He does not utter a word, but gives the order for battle by a sign. It was upon the express condition that the ex-Emperor should not speak, that the piece was approved by the censorship; but the sensation produced by the exact imitation of his person was so powerful that a second representation was forbidden.

Evening Post.

PHILADELPHIA.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1826.

TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS.

"Selim," "Francis," ("The Snow-bird,") Lines by "J. E. M. on the death of an affectionate Father," "Jernus," "Icil," "William," ("the false Lover,") are designed for insertion.

"D. W." refers to articles of which we have, at present, no recollection—they have probably been mislaid among the many articles with which our desk has from time to time been loaded. His "Miss Rebecca Blank" shall not be neglected.

"The power of imagination," and "A Fragment," "Beauty's semblance," the "Dream of Heaven," and "The Grave of Beauty," all comprised within one letter, and two dozen lines to "Envy," on the outside of the same, with a delineation of ENVY, in the shape of some hideous monster, revelling among flowers the "brightest and fairest," mark the eccentric character of our industrious correspondent, the "Milford Bard," or, in other words, such a letter, with such accompaniments, have we received through the medium of the post-office.

"Scaliger" is right: the article he refers to merits reproof, though we are unwilling to admit it in such harsh and severe terms as distinguish his sarcastic "critique."

"Philadelphia displayed," next week.

"Sylvia's Dialogue on Slander," &c. shall appear soon.

"Elizabeth, a tale," will be considered.

Before our paper is again put to press the birth day of Washington will have been once more commemorated. On its re-occurrence we cannot resist the pleasure it always affords us of adding, however trifling, our tribute to the general voice. Of such proud days there are but few, and they should be well cherished—the Fourth of July and the 22d of February—the one the birth day of a Nation's Independence, the other the birth day of its illustrious defender, are both incidents of no common magnitude; they should be constantly held up to view, as pure, and bright examples of moral and political worth, as sources from whence have spring streams of truth and knowledge, which are spreading over a vast continent, fertilizing with rich verdure the intellectual fields, encreasing in strength, energy and beauty, at every rush—and sweeping the rocky barriers, which have accumulated for ages, from their frozen holds, and leaving in their stead deep and noble streams of living chrystal, which shall roll on through future ages and yield to no obstacle, till they meet and mingle with the great waters of eternity—and while their bright waves do roll, there are many proud names, many glorious incidents which will be borne upon their bosoms, and hailed with loud acclaim by those who will then only gather from the page of the historian, things which now are just passing before our view in all their magnificent reality. The remote posterity, will look back on the times in which it has been our lot to exist, with feelings of surprise and admiration and gratitude. They will read of men, who like Washington have given lessons to the world, of wisdom, firmness and integrity, such as it never before had listened to, such as it may never behold again.

We are requested to notice the proposals for publishing a work, entitled "The Family Physician," by W. Hill Woodward, Cincinnati. It is said to be a familiar Treatise on the Diseases of the Western country, which has long been wanted, particularly by emigrants and persons living remote from medical aid.

Congress, we perceive, has reconsidered the subject of a Break-water in the Delaware; we are not informed of the result; we entertain, however, strong hopes that the measure will be acceded to notwithstanding the abrupt manner in which it was disposed of when recently brought before that body. We are inclined to think that matters of considerable national importance, and a great rage for long speeches, has prevented, and will for some time continue to prevent a proper attention to many affairs, which some may consider of less importance.

A writer in an agreeable weekly miscellany, which has not been a long time in existence, after expressing himself pleased with the effusions which have already appeared in its columns, regrets that there are not more aspirants for literary fame. He appeals to those who have already "claimed the public ear," again to enter the list, calls on them to arouse from their lethargy, to "prune up their quills," and persevere with redoubled vigour in their literary pursuits, through every difficulty, and finally, becoming himself heated in the cause, in a strain which rises from the calm didactic to the topmost height of the sublime, with a very commendable energy, cries out to each of his literary coadjutors to

Stand like Atlas
While clouds and tempests thunder on his brow,
And oceans break their billows at his feet.

A bold front truly, and if coupled with "an eye like Mars to threaten and command," may work wonders.

From Mr. Benjamin Evens of this city, at present residing at Nassau, New Providence, we acknowledge the receipt of a file of the "Royal Gazette and Bahama Advertiser."—They contain little that would be interesting to our readers, being principally filled with selections from foreign journals. As a specimen of the way in which they do things in Nassau, an editorial notice remarks that some gentlemen amateurs, who have before favored the public in this way, are endeavoring to get up an entertainment or two at the theatre during the present season; the ladies, it appears, are not backward: they are spoken of as having been kind enough on a former occasion to give their assistance, and no doubt is entertained but they would again come forward, if, as the "Royal Gazette" expresses it, "gentlemen who have a turn for the stage would set the thing on foot." One item sounds rather oddly in our ears; after stating that the theatre would require but very little addition to its scenery, &c. it is observed very gravely and, for aught we know, very gallantly, that, "it would now have the advantage of music, which the ladies! were formerly in the habit of performing! with but little assistance!!" What kind of music? Here we have fiddles, trumpets, and kettle-drums, and it would be a pity to infer, as it might be from this information, that such tasks were imposed even in the way of amusement on "Heaven's last, best gift, &c. in Nassau."

Mr. Noah, of the N. Y. National Advocate, has published several articles within the last week, relative to our old friend, the Boston Bard. The sympathy which his present destitute situation has excited is not confined to the city of New-York; he has many warm admirers among the friends of Genius, in this state, and throughout the country, who will not hesitate to send assistance for his relief. Contributions intended for the Boston Bard, if directed to the office of the Saturday Evening Post, or to M. M. Noah, New-York, will be forwarded to him without delay. Mr. Noah, says, a Lady brought me the following, written several years ago by the Boston Bard, which she accompanied with three dollars, as an apt illustration. I have also received a similar sum from some young ladies, and also from some of his brother printers, which shall be sent to him.

WHAT IS CHARITY?

'Tis not to pause, when at my door
A shivering brother stands,
To ask the cause that made him poor,
Or, why he help demands.

'Tis not to spurn that brother's prayer,
For faults he ever had known;
Tis not to leave him to despair,
And say that I have none.

The voice of CHARITY is kind,
She thinketh nothing wrong;
To every fault she seemeth blind,
Nor vaunteth with her tongue.

In penitence she placeth faith,
Hope smileth at her door,
Relieveth; first, then softly saith,
Go, brother—sin no more.

BOSTON BARD.

PRICES CURRENT.

Grain,	Wheat, bushel, red,	80 a 88.
	do. „ white,	90 a 95.
	Rye, „	60 a 65.
	Corn, Penn.	66 a 75.
	do. South, yellow,	61 a 64.
	do. do. white,	60 a 63.
	Barley, Penn.	80 a 85.
	do. Eastern,	85 a 90.
	Oats,	34 a 38.
Flour,	Wheat, S. F. bbl.	$4 62½ a —
	Rye, dull, „	$3 a —
	Corn Meal,	$3 37½ a 3 50
Hams, Jersey and others,		8 a 12.
Honey, very scarce.		
Hops, new, first sort,		25 a 27.
Coal, none in market, except in retailers hands.		
Feathers, Western,		32 a 34.
Fish, dull.		
Plaster of Paris, sales at per ton,		$6 25 a —
Pork, Jersey, and Pa. Mess,		$12 50 a 13.
Flax, clean, lb.		8 a 9 cts.
Flax-seed, rough, bush.		$1 25 a 1 30
Salt, Liverpool, fine, bush.		50 a —
	do. ground,	53 a —
	Turks Island,	58 a —

MARRIED,

On Thursday evening, the 9th inst. by the Rev. Charles Pittman, Mr. JOSEPH MILES, to Miss ANNA ELSEGOOD, all of this city.

On the 14th inst. by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mayor, Mr. SHIPLEY WILSON, to Miss CATHARINE WEYMAN.

On Thursday evening, the 9th instant, by Joseph Watson, Esq. Mr. JAMES WHITE STEEL, to Miss MARGARET, daughter of the late Joseph Bird, Esq. all of this city.

On the 31st ult. by the Rev. Dr. Brodhead, Mr. JOHN EISENBREY, to Miss ANNA MAGDALENA [illegible], both of this city.

On the 14th inst. by Elder Frederic Plummer, Mr. JOSEPH B. HARDING, to Miss SARAH BOND.

On the 4th instant, at Trenton, N. J. by Richard Beatty, Esq. SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, one of the Editors of the Saturday Evening Post, to MARIAN R. daughter of Samuel Mullen, of Burlington County.

On the 16th inst. by Elder Frederic Plummer, Mr. STEPHEN WRIGHT, to Miss SARAH HELLINGS.

On the 13th inst. by the Rev. Thomas J. Kitts, Mr. IRA BRANNEN, of Burlington, N. J. to Miss HANNAH WEBSTER, of this city.

On the 16th inst. by the Rev. Thomas J. Kitts, Mr. ABNER SUPPLEE, to Miss ANNA FISHER, both of Montgomery county, Penn.

On the 14th inst. by the Rev. Charles Pittman, Mr. DANIEL MASSEY, to Miss HANNAH BRYAN, both of this city.

DIED,

On Monday, the 13th inst. suddenly, THOMAS KENNEY, House carpenter, of this city, aged 53.

On Sunday, the 12th instant, SAMUEL KNODLE, residing in the Western part of the city.

On Wednesday morning, after a short but severe illness, Mr SAMUEL ENGLISH, aged 39.

On the 11th inst. WILLIAM WALN, after a lingering illness, in the 52d year of his age.

On Wednesday evening, Mrs. MARTHA COPIA, wife of Mr. Jacob Copia, aged 42 years.

On Tuesday afternoon, Mrs. ELIZABETH HOWARD, in the 84th year of her age.

On Monday, WILLIAM FISHER, in the 31st year of his age.

On Monday, Mr. JOSEPH M. HEPPARD, in the 33d year of his age.

On Monday morning, the 13th inst. Mr. JOHN PHILE, in the 83d year of his age.

On the 10th inst. Mrs. ANN SINGER, wife of Captain Thomas Singer, aged 27 years.

On Friday afternoon, the 10th inst. RACHEL CARY, in the 85th year of her age.

On Friday evening, in the 21st year of his age, WILLIAM SHEDEKER.

On the morning of the 10th inst. after a short illness, SAMUEL DICKS RICHARDS, aged 17.

On Tuesday, of a pulmonary complaint, Mrs. SARAH B. PARKER, wife of Jos. G. Parker.

On Monday morning, in the 57th year of his age, Mr. JOHN CLOTWORTHY, [illegible]

On Monday evening, in the 62d year of his age, Mr. CHARLES HARRIS, for many years a respectable inhabitant and druggist of this city.

On Wednesday evening, the 8th inst. after a short illness, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Mr William Ginder, in the 34th year of her age.

On Thursday afternoon, the 16th instant, Mrs. CATHARINE BISHOP, about 39 years of age.

On Wednesday, Mr. JONATHAN MILLER, Taylor, in the 33d year of his age.

On Thursday morning, after an illness of several months, Mrs. MARY THACKARA, relict of the late William Thackara, of this city.

On Saturday last, at Burlington, N. J. in her 19th year, MARY COXE WALLACE, eldest daughter of the late Joshua M. Wallace, Esq. of this city.

THIS DAY IS PUBLISHED,

BY JOHN COATES, Jun.

A Lecture on Human Happiness,

BEING the first of a new series of Lectures on that subject, in which will be comprehended a General Review of the causes of the existing evils of society, and a development of means by which they may be permanently and effectually removed. By John Gray, second American addition, stereotyped. To which are added, the Preamble and Constitution of the Friendly Association for Mutual Interests, located at Valley Forge, near Philadelphia. Price per copy, 18 3-4 cents, which may be had at Nos. 391, 461, or 178 South Second street, and at No. 73 S. Third street, opposite Dock. Those who wish to purchase the work to sell again, can have one hundred copies for 14 dollars, by applying to the Publisher, at No. 161 Christian street, or at No. 17 Cypress Alley. feb 18—3t*

DOMESTICS, &c.

THE subscriber having laid in a large supply at reduced prices, is enabled to sell his present stock consisting of a general assortment of American, together with a neat variety of Foreign dry goods. GEO. HARTLEY.
At the old Domestic House, No. 84 N. Second street.
N. B. A Lad wanted. feb 11—7t

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 12. Schr. Kingston, Wadsworth from Havana, with sugar, coffee, &c.

14. Brig Columbian, Rogan, 12 days from Laguira, with coffee, &c.

Brig Ariel, Grover, from Aux Cayes, with coffee, &c.

Brig American, Moore, 14 days from St. Jago de Cuba, with coffee, &c.

Brig Navarre, Newcomb, 45 days from Rio Janeiro.

Brig Cyno, King, 9 days from Turks Island, with salt.

Brig Feliciana, Graves, from New Orleans.

Brig Tobacco Plant, Bisoy, from N. Orleans.

Schr. Thrasher, Small, from New Orleans.

Schr. Ceres, Miller, from Porto Cabello, in ballast.

Brig Mary Becket, Sandgram, 17 days from Trinidad de Cuba, with sugar & molasses.

Brig James Lawrence, Phillips, 62 days from Montevedio.

Schr. Brilliant, Amareen, from Nassau, N. P.

Brig Criterion, Richards, 19 days from New Orleans.

Brig Swan, Palesk, 54 days from B. Ayres.

CLEARANCES.

Feb. 13. Brig Franklin, Kay, for New Orleans.

OBITUARY.

The sudden and unexpected death of Dr. JOHN C. CLOPPER, of Alabama, has clothed in the gloomy habits of disconsolate sorrow, an extensive circle of relations and friends. His mother, and the remainder of her very respectable family, are especially sunk into the deepest affliction. He died on the 28th of September, having about a month before consigned to the tomb the fond and amiable partner of his affections, who had left him four small children, only to lament a second stroke from the destroying angel. As a son, his gratitude, respect and veneration were a reward even for the tender solicitude of an anxious mother.

As a brother, his remembrance till the last pulsation of the heart shall have passed away, will be cherished with that exstacy which seems at once to "torture and to please the mind?" But who shall tell the praises of the Husband? Alas! the only voice that could have spoke them, is hushed forever! And shall I dwell upon the virtues of the father, the promise of professional eminence, the sincerity of the friend? What presumption would attempt to add beauty to the rainbow—splendor to the sun—stability to the broad based mountains! The good man's eulogy is recorded in the hearts of those who know him. And his reward is not from the pen of mortality, but in the approving smiles of Heaven. Let his distressed relatives take comfort from the assurance that the Omnipotent Judge dispenses his rewards to those who serve him, without distinction. H.

ATTENTION!

SECOND COMPANY CITIZEN GUARDS.

A special meeting of the Company will be held this evening at 7 o'clock, at C. Baker's, Sign of Gen. Jackson, Race street, on business of importance.

By order of Capt. Wm. Hoxorth,
J. BRADEN, O. S.

TO RENT,

A CABINET MAKER'S Shop; the old established stand of Joseph Collins, deceased, in the Village of Haddonfield. SARAH COLLINS.
feb 1—6t

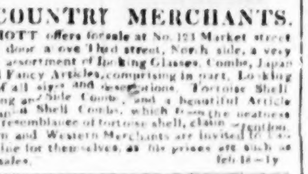
J. & T. WOOD,

No. 8 NORTH SECOND STREET,

HAVE on hand, and now offer for Sale, by the piece or otherwise, a large and general assortment of SEASONABLE GOODS, amongst which are:—

2 cases black Silk Vestings,
5 do. plain and figured Gros de Naples, white black and assorted colours,
1 do. plain double chained Levantines, do. do. do.
1 do. Satins, do. do. do.
1 do. figured do. do. do. do.
4 do. double and single Florences, do. do. do.
4 do. 1-2, 3 4 and 5-4 black Mode,
3 do. black, white and green Crapes,
2 do. do. do. Crape Lisse,
5 do. fancy Silk Hdkfs.
5 do. Flag and Bandanna Hdkfs.
1 do. [illegible] and plain [illegible]
1 do. do. do. do. figured do. do.
1 do. 5 4 do. do. plain do. do.
1 do. figured Swiss Muslins, do. do.
1 do. 5-4, 4-4 and 5-4 Bobbinett Lace,
1 do. Thread, Bobbinet and Silk do.
1 do. 4-4 black and white Thule do. or Satinet,
5 do. No. 7-16 and 7-12 Fancy Gauze, Satin and Gros de Naples Ribands,
1 do. No. 6 Gauze Cap do.
1 do. Nos. 4, 6, 9, 12 and 16 black Love Ribands,
1 do. Waist do.
5 do. edged and plain Satin and Taffeta Ribands, black and assorted colours,
3 do. assorted Fancy Silk Cords,
1 do. do. Gimps,
1 do. blue and black Cravats,
1 do. green and white French Sewing Silk,
1 do. black assorted Italian do. do.
1 do. do. Mantua or Lutestring,
2 do. figured and plain Swiss Muslin,
1 do. 4-4 Irish Linens,
1 do. 5-4 do. do. Sheeting,
1 do. 6-4 German do. do.
2 do. cross-barred Gros de Naples,
3 do. do. and striped Sarsnets,
1 do. Canton Crapes, assorted colours,
2 do. Nankin do. do.
1 do. do. Robes do.
1 do. do. Shawls do.
2 do. first chop black and coloured Satins,
1 do. do. do. do. 30 yards,
5 do. assorted Senshaws and Sarsnets,
3 do. white do. do.
2 do. black coloured Silk Camblets,
1 do. striped Persians,
2 do. yellow Senshaws Sarsnets and Serges,
1 do. Regent Silk Drilling
1 do. Willow Sheets

Also, an excellent assortment of BRITISH AND DOMESTIC WOOLLEN AND COTTON GOODS.
feb 18—8t



TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS.

J. ELLIOTT offers for sale at No. 123 Market street third door above Third street, North side, a very extensive assortment of Looking Glasses, Combs, Japan Ware and Fancy Articles, comprising in part, Looking Glasses of all sizes and descriptions. Tortoise Shell Tuck, Long and Side Combs, and a beautiful Article called Spanish Shell Combs, which from the neatness and great resemblance of tortoise shell, claim attention.

Southern and Western Merchants are invited to call and examine for themselves, as his prices are such as to insure sales. feb 18—1y

FOR SALE OR BARTER,

FOR CITY PROPERTY.

THAT valuable Farm and Country seat formerly the property of Commodore Truxton, containing 80 acres, a good proportion of which is woodland, situate in Burlington county, state of New-Jersey, on the Mount Holly road, ten miles from Camden, 1 1-4 miles from Moorstown and 5 1-2 miles from Mount Holly, in a good neighborhood, within a short distance of Meeting and School Houses, Mills, &c. The land is in a good state of cultivation, having recently been improved with considerable quantities of stable manure, marl and ashes; the fields are divided into convenient sizes, and under good fence, a fine apple orchard, and considerable quantities of other very excellent fruit. On the said farm, within a few yards of the road is erected a comfortable, substantial and modern built two story brick dwelling house, containing two parlours, a wide entry, kitchen and wash house on the first floor, five bed rooms on the second, good garrets, a paved cellar under the whole house, a back piazza, under which is a never failing pump of most superior water.

Also, a good Barn, a new crib and Carriage house, with a loft over the whole, hog and sheep pen, good stabling for horses and cows, brick smoke and ash house, and all other necessary out buildings; to give an accurate description, and point out the various conveniences and advantages would be above the limits of an advertisement, it but remains to say, it will be found well worthy the attention of any person disposed to purchase, either a delightful summer retreat, or a well improved farm. The premises can at any time be viewed, by applying to the tenant thereon. For further particulars, apply at No. 196 Market, below Sixth street. feb. 18—4t

GEORGE APPLE'S

LOOKING GLASS, and FANCY CHAIR Manufactory, No. 80 Chesnut street.

At this establishment are kept an extensive and splendid assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, Fancy WINDSOR, GRECIAN, and DRAWING ROOM CHAIRS, SOFAS, and Fancy LOUNGES, of the most modern style.

The Citizens of Philadelphia, and foreign Merchants generally are invited to call as they are assured that they can be suited with articles, made up in the best style, at as low rate as they can be purchased elsewhere.

*** Old Frames regilt—Old Chairs refinished as new. feb 18—3t

☞ NAPOLEON ☜

WHOSE fate has engaged so much of the public attention for more than a quarter of a century, is still considered by many of the people of France to be

ALIVE,

and such it is said continues to be the attachment of his old soldiers and many others to him, that they insist that he is still living,

AND IN

all the changes and reverses which have attended him, they look upon his being yet destined to good fortune, as certain; but how much more fortunate will those be, who purchase a ticket or share in the admirable University Lottery, managed by CANFIELD, under the authority of the State of Maryland, who will yet triumph over all opposition—adventurers will do well to remember, that CANFIELD'S Offices are by far, and will continue to be, the most fortunate in

AMERICA.

HIGHEST PRIZE, $100,000.

The next brilliant Lottery in this country, soon to be drawn, is the following Unparallelled Truly Grand and Splendid

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$100,000	$100,000
1	50,000	50,000
1	40,000	40,000
1	25,000	25,000
1	20,000	20,000
5	10,000	50,000
10	5000	50,000
44	1000	44,000
88	500	44,000
176	240	42,240
352	100	35,200
5,676	50	283,800

Positively to be drawn on the 22d of February inst being the 94th anniversary of the birth day of

☞ WASHINGTON, ☜

Or sooner if the sale of Tickets warrant it. No time, therefore, to delay in your purchase. SEIZE at once upon this golden opportunity offered you—another may never be given!!!!!!!

Whole Ticket $50, Half $25, Quarter $12 50, Eighth $6 25, Sixteenth $3 12, Thirty-second $1 56. By the certificate, as follows: A Certificate of 27 whole tickets $[illegible], do. do. halves 297 50, do. do. quarters 148 75, do. do. eighths 74 37, do. do. sixteenths 37 16, do. do. thirty-seconds 18 59. Capital Prizes, in whole tickets, shares, or certificates of do. for sale as usual at

P. CANFIELD'S

New York State Lottery Office,

No. 139 Broadway,

Where have been sold and paid Prizes of $50,000, 30,000, 25,000, 20,000, 15,000, 12,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,500, 2,000, 1,000, 500, &c. &c. &c. amounting to more than a

MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Which office has ever been and will continue to be true to its motto.

CASH advanced for prizes, sold as above as soon as drawn, and as you are faithfully and continually invited, come to the residence of the Goddess FORTUNA, "always at Home," and partake of her favors. At most other offices you will only be offered Tickets or Shares in inferior Lotteries, (and these to be sure in abundance) but mistake not your interest, and rely upon it you can make the BEST, the most PROFITABLE, and certainly the most PLEASING SPECULATION, at No. 139 Broadway.

P. C. constantly keeps Tickets in all the Lotteries for the accommodation of his friends and others, therefore, all adventurers desirous of procuring the Capital Prizes in the above brilliant Lottery, or any other now before the public in the United States, will do well to apply personally, or by letter immediately to him for the same. And all orders, whether for Whole Tickets, Shares, or Certificates, will be thankfully received and promptly attended to, if addressed to

P. CANFIELD,

No. 139 Broadway, New York, No. 129 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, or at No. 180 Market street, Baltimore.
feb 18—1t

DRAWING OF THE

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

NINETEENTH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

29 1 28 48 34 19 23 40 58

ONE half of the Capital Prize of Fifty Thousand dollars, remained on hand at Gibbs Office, and the other half went to the Jersey.

50 000.

Take Care of Number One.

WE often hear this maxim repeated, but very few of us seem to mind it; GIBBS, however, knows what it means. On Wednesday a person called at his office, to buy a ticket in the 19th class, of the Union Canal Lottery, and Gibbs showed him the half ticket with 1 28 29 on it; and the person rejected it because No. 1, was there. Very well, says Gibbs, I shall lay it by for my own good luck. In an hour or two afterwards the drawing took place, and behold, out comes this ticket the very first, a Fifty Thousand Dollar Prize. So much for taking care of number one. Let every man, woman and child therefore, who can spare a dollar, come forward to GIBBS for a chance in the next Scheme; he has tickets and shares in the greatest variety. Lose no time away for Fort

GIBBS,

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TWENTIETH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn on the 29th day of March, 1826.

SCHEME.

1 Prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	do.	10,000	„	10,000
1	do.	5,000	„	5,000
1	do.	3,046	„	3,046
8	do.	1,000	„	8,000
16	do.	500	„	8,000
56	do.	100	„	5,600
57	do.	50	„	2,850
114	do.	20	„	2,280
1831	do.	8	„	15,048
14364	do.	4	„	57,456

Capital prizes for sale as above.

Tickets and Shares for sale at Gibbs' Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 4 1-2 South Third street, Philadelphia.
feb 18—tf

La Fayette Office Again!!!

IN the 19th Class, Union Canal Lottery, this extraordinary Lucky Office, as usual, carried all before it in selling Capital Prizes—YES IN SELLING—Not keeping them on hand as was, and always is the case, at one or two offices in this city. Adventurers ought to bear this in mind and apply for Truly Lucky Tickets where prizes are SOLD, not kept. Let all, therefore, who with affluence and comfort, apply at the Golden No. 45 S. Third street, where as usual they will meet with accommodation and attention.

The following propitious Numbers in the 19th Class, Union Canal Lottery, were drawn from the wheel, viz.

29 1 28 48 34 19 23 40 58

And gave the following brilliant results, viz. Combination 1 28 29, $50,000—19 34 48, $10,000—19 23 34, $10,000—23 34 48, $6,000—19 23 40, $3,970, besides several of $1,000, $500, &c. &c.

☞ Combination 19 28 48 / 28 34 48 / 34 40 48 } Each $1000

Together with three of $500 were sold by Mr. Kennedy on his tour to Reading and Harrisburg, a few days previous to the drawing. The fortunate holders of the above named Prizes in the country are respectfully invited to call and receive the Cash.

The following are unmodeling Scheme presents an opportunity to all who wish to embark in Lotteries to procure a Ticket or Share at a very moderate price.

UNION CANAL LOTTERY,

TWENTIETH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn on the 29th day of March, 1826.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000	is	$20,000
1	do.	10,000	- -	10,000
1	do.	5,000	- -	5,000
1	do.	3,046	- -	3,046
8	do.	1,000	- -	8,000
16	do.	500	- -	8,000
56	do.	100	- -	5,600
57	do.	50	- -	2,850
144	do.	20	- -	2,280
1,881	do.	8	- -	15,048
14,364	do.	4	- -	57,456

Orders from our friends in the country will be thankfully received and promptly attended to. Should they arrive too late for the Lotteries in contemplation, the cash will be returned by the return of mail, or invested in another Lottery.

A liberal commission allowed to agents, or such as procure orders for Tickets.

KENNEDY & WENDELL.

Philadelphia, February 10, 1826. feb 18—tf

UNION CANAL LOTTERY

OF PENNSYLVANIA.

TWENTIETH CLASS—NEW SERIES.

To be drawn on the 29th day of March, 1826.

SCHEME.

1 prize of	$20,000		56 prizes of		$100
1	do.	10,000	57	do.	50
1	do.	5,000	114	do.	20
1	do.	3,046	1881	do.	8
1	do.	1,000	14364	do.	4
16	do	500			

Tickets	$4 00	Quarters	$1 00
Halves	2 00	Eighths	0 50

For sale at either of

WILTBOHN'S OFFICES,

N. E. corner of Second and Walnut street, or No 11 North Fourth street.

Orders for tickets, enclosing the Cash, post paid, will receive prompt attention, if addressed to F. I. WILTBOHN, Philadelphia. feb 18—tf

PUBLIC SALES AT AUCTION

No. 96 Market street, a few doors above Second.

TO MANUFACTURERS.

COMLY & TEVIS, give notice to the manufacturers of the City and County of Philadelphia, and others [illegible]

PACKAGE SALE.

On Wednesday morning, the 22d inst.

At 10 o'clock, on a liberal credit for approved notes.

[illegible] packages British and French Goods, comprising a general assortment of superior prints, [illegible] gingham, &c.

Particulars will be found in the catalogues, which will be delivered one day previous to the sale.

Package Sale of Domestic Goods.

Comly & Tevis, in conformity with the resolution of the Manufacturers, will sell,

On Wednesday, the 1st of March next,

About One Thousand packages, comprising all the varieties of goods manufactured in the vicinity of Philadelphia, with a general assortment of country made goods.

NOTICE.—The goods will be arranged at the stores of the subscribers, and at No. 39 North Water street, and Catalogues delivered one day previous to sale.—Purchasers are assured every package in the Catalogue will be sold.

COMLY & TEVIS, Auctioneers.

E. HOLLINSHEAD, House Carpenter, 49 Arch Street—Shop in St John Street above Callowhill. feb. 11—6m

FIRE ENGINE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND Engine of 5 1-2 inch chambers, in good repair, with hose [illegible] attached, capable of carrying 200 feet of hose, will be sold cheap, apply to

HORATIO G. ROWLEY,
No. [illegible] South Sixth street, or
ROBERT R. BUTTLE,
No. [illegible] South Fifth street,
Where the Engine can be seen. feb [illegible]

Patent Cast Iron Corn Sheller.

THIS is probably the best corn sheller offered for sale in the United States. It shells one hundred or more ears of corn per minute, blows the chaff and separates the cob from the corn, and is put in motion with about the same power as a common fanning mill. Rights for the above machine are for sale by the subscriber very low. Any gentleman engaged in Patenting business can have the right very low by purchasing a considerable extent of territory, and by purchasing the right for the whole of the United States, it can be had on terms which cannot fail to please. Any orders directed to me, post paid, will be punctually attended to.

Also for sale, rights for my Patent Punch, Rivet and Screw Cutter. The above are all labor saving machines.

I. C. JUDSON.

Waterville, Del. co. N. Y. Feb. 7, 1826. feb 18—4t

To be Sold, at Public Vendue,

ON TUESDAY the 21st February, at the late dwelling of John Arthur, deceased, in Oxford township, on the River road, two miles from Frankford, all the Stock Farming Utensils Household Goods, &c. Horses, Cows, Hogs, Wagons, one Cart and an assortment of Gears, Sleigh, Plough, Harrow, Cleaning Fan, Cutting Box, a quantity of Hay and Straw, Rye and Buckwheat by the bushel, Grain in the ground, Potatoes, a quantity of Vinegar and Cyder, a quantity of small white Onions and Garden Seeds. Also one eight-day Clock, two ten-plate Stoves, Bedsteads Beds and Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Looking Glasses, Andirons, &c.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock. Terms made known by

EVE ARTHUR, Executrix.
ENOCH ARTHUR, Executor.
feb 18—1t*

CALEB PEIRCE,

No. 81 MARKET STREET,

HAS received, and for sale at his Store as above, an assortment of IRONMONGERY and HARDWARE, amongst which are English Wagon Boxes, Tailors, Hatters' and Sailors' Irons, Dale Co.'s make, Backplates and Bakeirons, Iron Ware, Butt Hinges and Screws, Chest and Till Locks, Commode Knobs, Thumb Latches and Knob Latches, common iron and brass top Shovels and Tongs, Braces and Bits of different kinds, Cast Iron Weights, Curry Combs, Chisels, Plane Irons, &c.
feb 18—3t*

WILLIAM TAYLOR,

LADIES Fashionable Boot and Shoe-maker, No. 51 1-2 Arch street, third door above Fourth, South side, respectfully informs the Ladies of Philadelphia and its vicinity, that he has on hand and intends keeping a very large assortment of fancy and walking shoes made of the best materials and workmanship, which will be disposed of at reasonable prices; he therefore solicits a share of their patronage, which he will endeavour to merit.

Those Ladies wishing to leave their measures can have work of any description made at the shortest notice. Southern and Western dealers supplied. [illegible]

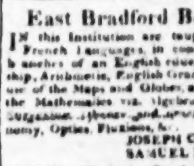
Cheap Looking Glasses, Brass-Andirons, Hardware, Cutlery, &c.

H. BOURNEAU, at the S. W. corner of Second and Coates street, near the New Market, N. L. Philadelphia, keeps constantly for sale Wholesale and Retail, at very low prices, an extensive assortment of

Mantle and Pier Looking Glasses, in rich gilt, mahogany and carved maple frames,	Plated Castors, all sizes, with fine cut glass bottles, & rich silver mountings, newest patterns,
Toilet and Pocket Looking Glasses,	Plated Castors, Common Plate, with 4, 5, 6 and 7 bottles,
Brass Andirons of all sizes, and the most fashionable patterns,	Plated Candlesticks, with & without silver mountings,
Shovels and Tongs, Pokers and Fenders,	Plated Table & Tea Spoons,
Plated and Brass Candlesticks,	Plated Snuffers and Trays, Ivory Knives and Forks, in sets of 51 pieces,
Japanned and Ironed Tea Trays, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Snuffer Trays,	Britannia Metal Tea Sets, Coffee and Tea Pots,
Brass and Japanned Lamps, Carpet Pins & Stair Rods,	Plated and Britannia Soup Ladles,
Table and Tea Spoons,	Dressing Cases, Spittoons,
Knives and Forks of all kinds,	Knitting Pins, of elastic steel,
Pen Knives, Razors and Scissors,	Hemming's silver eyed Needles,
Bottle Coasters, Tea Caddies,	Block Tin Tea and Coffee Pots.
Bellows, Hearth Brushes.	

And a great variety of other goods for Housekeepers, together with a large assortment of Hardware, viz: Commode Knobs, Keels, Till, Chest, Cupboard and Pad Locks, wrought and cut Nails, Screws, Hinges, Files, Saws, brass and Iron Wire, Spades, Shovels, Sad Irons, Augers, &c. &c.

N. B. Housekeepers and others will find it their advantage by giving the above establishment a call, as the articles will be sold cheap for cash. feb 18—3t



J. B. WOOD,

No. 42 SPRUCE STREET,

Near the Drawbridge,
Philadelphia.

Manufactures and keeps for sale, Fans, and Farming Utensils of all descriptions. Cutting Boxes may be had as above, and all orders supplied at a short notice. feb 18—3t

East Bradford Boarding School.

IN this Institution are taught the Latin, Greek, and French Languages, in connexion with all the useful branches of an English education, comprising Penmanship, Arithmetic, English Grammar, Geography with the use of the Maps and Globes, and the various branches of the Mathematics viz. Algebra, Geometry, Mensuration, Surveying, [illegible], Practical Astronomy, Optics, Fluxions, &c.

JOSEPH C. STRODE, } Teachers.
SAMUEL KAY,

TERMS.—The Latin, Greek and French Languages, including the Mathematics, per quarter, [illegible]

The Mathematics, in addition to the minor branches per quarter, [illegible]

The Institution is located in a very healthy and pleasant part of Chester county, 25 miles from Philadelphia, 6 from Weston Boarding School, and 1 1-2 from West Chester. Every attention is paid to the health, comfort, and morals of the students.

The Institution confines itself to twenty-five students. There are still a few vacancies.

Those desiring further information are referred to Joseph Lee, No. 100 South Front street—Jeremiah Warder, Race street wharf; or to Joseph Clarke, No. 10 South Front street, Philadelphia.

Letters addressed to Joseph C. Strode, West Chester Post Office, will meet with prompt attention.
feb 18—eo6m*

Washington's Birth Night Ball.

P. C. LABBE,

HAS the honor to inform his friends and the public in general that his subscription book is open for his Birth Night Ball, at the Washington Hall, in Third street. Gentlemen who would like to avail themselves of the opportunity, are requested to come forward as soon as possible, as none but subscribers will be admitted on that night, and the number limited. feb 11—3t

AWNINGS, Sacking Bottoms, Grain Bags, Wagon Covers, &c. &c. manufactured and sold by J. Hamson, No. 6 Monmouth Court, running from Jones's Alley, between Front and Second streets, above Market.
feb 18—4m*

GEORGE FARR'S

CITY CLOTHING STORE,

No. 204 Market street, above Sixth street,

HAS received, by late arrivals, an elegant assortment of Hurst's and Sheppard's super blue, black, and a variety of fancy coloured Cloths and Cassimeres; Valencia, Toilenett, Silk cut Velvet and other Vestings, which will be made in the most fashionable style, and from 15 to 20 per cent. lower than can be purchased in the United States. Likewise on hand, a general assortment of ready made Linen. sept 3—1

Variety's the very spice of life,
That gives it all its flavour.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

ENIGMA.

I dwell in the clouds, tho' I'm not in the air,
I'm found in the ocean—yet not in the sea—
In sorrow I live, tho' removed from all care,
I'm seen in devotion—but never in prayer—
And tho' always in love—yet from passion am free.

You have in the oak of the forest my form—
Tho' not in a tree—nor a shrub am I found—
Tho' not in the tempest—I come in the storm—
Tho' not in the thunder—I'm heard in each sound.

I dwell not with man—yet with woman I share
The joys and the loves that to mortals are given—
I am without end—yet the tomb can declare
My name—for my home with corruption is there:
With God do I live—tho' I'm banish'd from Heaven. SYLVIA.

Princeton, Jan. 12th.

FOR THE SATURDAY EVENING POST.

CONUNDRUMS.

1. There is but little difference between feasting and fasting, what is it?
2. Why is the letter D like a sailor?
3. Why is the Schuylkill river like a man's coat?
4. Fortune I loved, and long I sought her, But her I missed, and got her daughter. Quere—who did I get?

ENIGMAS.

1st. Three fourths of a kind of earth, and a well known metal, makes the name of a bird.

2d. Four-fifths of a beau, and an employment of Boatmen, will give the name of a bird.

3d. A vowel, half of a wild beast, (with the omission of a vowel,) half a woman's name, and a consonant, will give the name of a large animal. DECIUS.

Answers to the Conundrums in our last.
1. Because it is taken insane (seine.)
2. Because he wants patience.
3. Because he is not steady upon one point.
4. Because it has more gates than one.
5. Because it is surmounted.
7. Because it is flowery.
8. Because it goes on *lick.*
9. Because it makes a scent (cent.)
10. Because Eve's first name was *A-dam.*—Genesis, chap 5th, 2v.

WHIMSICAL PUN.

The late lamented and respected Mr. Todd, of Acton, when the act was put in force for writing the owner's name at length on taxed carts, instead of

AMOS TODD, ACTON, A TAXED CART,

caused the following to be inscribed:

A MOST ODD ACT ON A TAXED CART.

ELEGANT WIT.

As in smooth oil, the razor best is whet,
So wit is by politeness sharpest set,
Their want of edge from their offence is seen,
Both pain us least when exquisitely keen.

A HOME ARGUMENT.

By one decisive argument
Giles [illegible] to fix the wedding day,
"Why in such haste, dear Giles, to wed?
I shall not change my mind," she said;
"But then," says he "*I may.*"

In a party where it was proposed, on discussing the question of Phrenology, to have *casts* taken of all the heads present, one gentleman, a rather antique Dandy, whose hair was strongly suspected to be tinged with another color than nature's, peremptorily resisted the plan, till overcome by the persuasion of a Lady, upon which the lady produced the following impromptu:—

Love triumphs and the struggle's past;
To seem less queer in Beauty's eye,
He'll "set his face upon a cast
And stand the *hazard of the dye.*"

At a trial before the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, some of the witnesses, in course of examination, had occasion to say that a certain man was in a *sog* or *stupor.* The attorney, not understanding the phrase, were very inquisitive to know what *stupor* meant. At length an honest farmer was called to the stand, and asked the usual question of the situation of the patient. The answer was "that he lay in a kind of stupor." "Stupor," says the sagacious lawyer, "what does that mean?" He immediately took a piece of paper out of his pocket, and read Johnson's definition.—"What did you bring that for?" asks the knight of the green bag. The farmer promptly answered, that he found the Bar did not know the meaning of the word, and he thought it better to save time, and explain it to them.

APHORISM.

Some persons say severe things at random, without appearing at all conscious of the wounds which they inflict by
"The word whose meaning kills, yet told,
The speaker wonders that you thought it cold."

A woman may be knowing, active, witty, and amusing, but without propriety, she cannot be amiable. Propriety is the centre in [illegible]

One proffering to show Themistocles the art of memory, he answered, he had much rather he would teach him that of forgetfulness.

We are sometimes less unhappy in being deceived, than in being undeceived by those we love.

When Algernon Sydney placed his head on the block, the executioner asked him (as was the custom in such cases,) whether he should rise again?—The intrepid patriot replied, "Not till the general resurrection; strike on."

The following brief account of the manner in which marriages are celebrated at Gretna is extracted from the Oriental Herald. The parson, (bishop or blacksmith, or whatever title may best become him) asks the parties whence they come, and what parish they belong to, for the purpose, we believe, of being entered in his register. Then the ceremony proceeds in a rude style, aping somewhat the forms of the English church; this being best calculated to have an imposing effect on the minds of persons from the south. They are asked if they be willing to receive each other for better, for worse, &c. This being ascertained, and a wedding ring passed between them, they are declared to be married persons. Being pronounced man and wife *de jure* by so high an authority, most of them immediately become so *de facto,* unless the relatives of one of the parties arrive in time to prevent it. The fees paid to the parson, are sometimes said to be very handsome; so much as a hundred pounds being occasionally paid him for his five minutes work.

JACKSON HOUSE,

No. 34 South Fifth street, third door above Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

JOHN JOHNSON respectfully informs his friends and the citizens generally, that he has removed from No. 34 Locust street, to No. 34 South Fifth street. Where, by an unremitted attention, and a choice selection of superior Wines, and Liquors, he hopes to merit a share of public patronage.

Conceiving a requisition necessary, the Bar will furnish Relishes of various denominations, viz. Ham, Tongues, Sausages, Sound Tripe, &c. and an Ordinary at 11 o'clock.

J. J. ever thankful for past favours, assures his friends and customers, that every exertion will be used for their comfort. dec 17—tf

C. F. L. ALBRECHT,

Manufacturer of Piano-Fortes

OF every description, begs leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has now ready at his WARE ROOM, No. 134 SOUTH SECOND ST. a few PIANO-FORTES of superior construction and tone, finished in the most elegant and fashionable style.

ALSO FOR SALE,

An elegant Oblique Patent Rosewood Piano-Forte, inlaid with brass, Wathen Maker—just imported from London, per Ship Hudson, via New York. dec 17—6m

Hill's Village Dialogues, &c.

FIFTY copies of Hill's Village Dialogues, 5 vols. with plates. This book can be purchased for about the cost of the paper—the printer's and binder's work without charge.
Burder's Village Sermons,
Buck's Theological Dictionary,
M'Calla and Kneeland on Universalism,
Josephus, Rollin's Ancient History, Plutarch's Lives, and other Historical works,
Family Bibles, Dictionaries, and most of School Books in general use.
The Philadelphia Directory for 1825,
Bayne's History of the War,
Napoleon and the Grand Army, by General Gourgaud,
Brooks' and Morse's Gazetteer,
Guthrie's and Morse's Geography,
Goldsmith's Animated Nature—and a variety of Miscellaneous Books, well suited to private and public Libraries, at very low prices, at the

BOOK SHOP, 121 S. Fifth st.

jan 14—tf

SALEM BANKING COMPANY

THE notes of the above Bank are received in deposit at the Bank of the United States and at the Mechanics Bank. WILLIAM MULFORD, Cashier.

sept 24—tf

F. SORBER,

COACHMAKER, Monroe Village, Lancaster Road, finishes all kinds of Carriages, Gigs, and Chairs, warranted of the best materials and workmanship. Also, constantly on hand, second-hand Carriages, Gigs, &c. which he will dispose of on the lowest terms for cash or acceptances. jan 21—1y

LADIES' NAME SCISSORS.

CHRISTMAS & NEW-YEAR'S GIFTS.

W. TAIT begs to inform the public that he has on hand, a large assortment of Fancy Good well calculated for Christmas and New Year's Gifts.

Just received a handsome assortment of fine Scissors, with Ladies' Christian names beautifully embossed on the blades, from 50 cts. to one dollar

dec 24—tf 225 ARCH STREET.

English and Classical Academy,

BY T. WATSON & S. M. GAYLEY,

AT No. 73 PINE STREET.

IN which institution are taught the Latin and Greek languages in connexion with the various branches of an English education.

Terms per Quarter. Spelling, Reading and Writing, $4—Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Rudiments of English Grammar and Geography, $6—Grammar, Geography, Composition, Elocution and Mathematics, $10—Latin and Greek, 10 dollars dec 31—tf

TOOTH-ACHE

Cured Instantaneously and without Pain, even when all the known applications have failed to afford relief.

S. MILFORD, Dentist, from London,

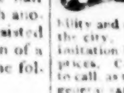
ASSURES those who may be disposed to try his remedy, that he will make a perfect cure, and enable the patient to chew with the teeth that were affected even though the complaint had been aggravated by bad treatment. In less than forty-eight hours after the pain is cured, Mr. M. can plug the tooth with the greatest ease to the patient. Black and yellow teeth cleaned and brought to their original colour, and prevented from decaying, if it has commenced. He also separates and makes teeth even, and takes away the decayed parts.

Artificial Teeth neatly fixed and Stumps and Teeth extracted.

MILFORD'S TOOTH POWDER. This highly approved and valuable Powder is excelled by none in use; it not only gives the teeth an elegant polish but preserves and hardens the gums—Price 25 cents.

Milford's ANODINE DROPS for the cure of Tooth Ache—Price 50 cents. LOTIONS, for the cure of scorbutic Gums and to fasten the teeth, and restore the flesh when lost—Price, 2 cents. These medicines are wholesale by S. MILFORD, No. 92 South Fifth, near Spruce street. jan 21—tf

LEWIS TEESE,



FASHIONABLE HAT
MANUFACTORY,

No. 98 North Fourth street, one door below Race, where Hats of every description may be obtained by wholesale and retail, which for beauty and durability and excellence of materials, are equal to any in the city. Fine Beaver, Castor and Roram Hats, also imitation Beaver which he offers for sale at very low prices. Country merchants will find it their interest to call, as the subscriber flatters himself he will give general satisfaction. N. B. Hats of any shape or quality made to order at the shortest notice. feb 11—4m*

JUST PUBLISHED,

AND for sale at the S. W. corner of Third and Tammany streets, Philadelphia, MEMOIRS of DAVID FERRES, price 37 1-2 cents. The AMERICAN POCKET FARRIER, price 50 cents. The VISION of ISAAC CHILD, with notes, and a Biographical Sketch of his Life, 6 1-4 cents. And an assortment of other books and stationary for sale on moderate terms.

feb 11—tf

To PARENTS and GUARDIANS.

TWO widow ladies are desirous of accommodating two or three little girls with boarding and schooling, on moderate terms, where every method to render them happy and comfortable will be adopted. As the school is under the same roof, there will be an opportunity of instructing them in Writing, Arithmetic, Reading, Needlework, &c. Application to be made at No. 120 Cherry street, between Seventh and Eighth streets.

feb 11—4t*

ALL PERSONS

INDEBTED to the Estate of Randolph Neff, late of the county of Philadelphia deceased, are requested to make immediate payment, and those having demands to present them duly authenticated to

RICHARD M. SHOEMAKER,
Administrator.

feb 11—6t*

FOR SALE,

A HANDSOME COUNTRY SEAT lying on the Upper River Road, three miles from Trenton, one from Yardleyville, and 30 from Philadelphia, in view of the river Delaware for a mile each way. There is in this Farm about 8? acres of land of the very first quality, with a handsome proportion of woodland and meadow, divided into ten enclosures, mostly under post and rail fence. The improvements are a large stone house and kitchen with four rooms on a floor, a stone barn 60 by 35 feet, with stabling under, carriage house and other outbuildings, all in good repair, also two pumps, one at the house [illegible] through the premises. There is a large stream with a wheel of considerable power. It abounds with a variety of fruit trees, and is handy to mechanics of all kinds, mills and stores. For other particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises.

jan 28—4t* THOMAS CUNNINGHAM.

IMPORTANT!

IN the event of the loss of that invaluable and highly ornamental covering, the HAIR, through sickness or other causes, to be enabled to renew and preserve its growth, must be a desirable consideration to those concerned. Such is the established efficacy of

Elliott's Hair Restorative

Upon the capillary system. A very few applications of it, where baldness prevails, will be productive of a covering of young hair, resembling the fine capillaments perceivable in the centre of a flower growing up within a plant. It eradicates from the membrane, the Scurf or Dandruff, which so frequently accumulates around the roots and ultimately destroys the hair; and by its cephalic influence upon the capillary vessels in all cases of renewed growth, the hair will become Healthy and Thick, and acquire additional lustre. It may be safely, and with good effect, applied to the heads of infants or children, whose hair appear deficient.

HEAD-ACHE.

Its emollient, cooling, gently stimulating, and delicately aromatic properties, renders Elliott's Hair Restorative a superior Capillary Vegetable Lotion. Its effects, as experienced by many subject to nervous headache, or occasional pains in the head, feverish heat, &c. (which in many instances causes the hair to fall off,) warrants its recommendation, in such cases, as a most benign cephalic.

*** Sold by EMANUEL KRAIL, 92, N. W. corner of Walnut and Second street, nearly adjoining the Merchants' Coffee House; J. W. NEWHOUSE, 186, North Third street; and CHARLES CONDE, 114, North Fifth, three doors above Race street, Philadelphia, at 50 cents per Bottle. 136

SAMUEL HUTCHINSON,

NO. 156 Market street, has for sale an assortment of Patent Lever and Plain Watches, Chains, Seals and Keys, Silver Table and Tea Spoons, Joseph Rodger's & Son's best Penknives, Addison's Ever Pointed Pencils. Also, Patent Time Pieces of a superior quality.

N. B. Clocks and Watches Repaired and Warranted.

1st mo 26—6t

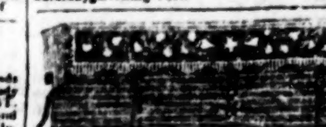
ATTENTION! PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, a quantity of PRINTING MATERIALS, viz:

1 good medium Press,
1 font 14 line Pica,
1 do. 10 line Pica,
1 do. 7 line Pica Caps, ornamented,
1 font 5 line Pica,
1 do. Canon.
1 font 2 line Great Primer,
1 do. 2 line English,
1 do. Great Primer,
1 do. English,
1 do. Pica,
1 do. Small Pica,
1 do. Brevier.

The greater part of the above type is in good condition, and large fonts, which would be sold entire, or divided to suit purchasers.

For further particulars, apply at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. nov 26—tf



Venitian Window Blinds.

THE subscribers have on hand an extensive assortment of Green Venitian Blinds, which will be sold very low for cash, on application to

BARTLESON & HARMER,
march 3—tf S. E. corner of Second and Pine st.

Cough Drops, or Indian Specific,

For the cure of Coughs, Colds and Approaching Consumptions.

TESTIMONIALS.

Lancaster County, ss.

For the information of the public, I do hereby certify, that the following persons whose names are herein mentioned, personally appeared before me, the subscriber, one of the aldermen of the city of and being [illegible], sworn or affirmed, severally deposed and declared, that they had made use of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, (or Indian Specific) upon themselves, with the greatest success, for the curing of coughs, colds, asthmas, consumptions, spitting of blood and diseases of the breast and lungs—and that in every instance, their effects were complete and infallible, will fully appear by the following testimony of those who have used them:

Peter Albright, aged 34, of the city of Lancaster.—Conrad Mixel, aged 41 years, Lancaster county. John Barr, of New Castle county, (Del.) aged 27. Elizabeth McKew, aged 30, of Lancaster county. Benjamin Wilson, aged 43 years, Bucks county 3 years ill. Nathan Jones, aged 27. Jacob Sullebarger, aged 30. John Burgins, aged 29. Adam Werfell, aged 18, of Lancaster county. Each of the above named persons labored under most violent coughs, pains and stitches in their sides and breast, for a long time, accompanied with night sweats, hectic fevers, &c. were completely cured by using a few bottles of Indian Specific. Severally sworn and affirmed to, 1819.

Henry Barre, aged 26, of Strasburg, Lancaster county, a long time excessing ill with a violent cough, pain and stitches in his sides and breast, hectic fever and night sweats, and every symptom of consumption—a complete cure by using his Indian Specific, in a very short time, and is now one year and no return and continues well and healthy. Affirmed and subscribed to, Sept. 29th, 1825.

Sworn or affirmed to their respective statements, on the dates to each respectively annexed, before me.

In testimony whereof, I have hereunto affixed my hand and seal, this 4th day of February, 1824, in the city of Lancaster. SAMUEL DALE. [L. S.]

Agents for the sale of Dr. Clarkson Freeman's Cough Drops, or Indian Specific—CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 58 South Eighth street, and SCHAEFFER and GRAHAM, Druggists, South Second street, Philadelphia; or of the Proprietor, in Lancaster city.

A CARD.

DR. CLARKSON FREEMAN, of Lancaster, respectfully informs the public that he has withdrawn the agency for the sale of his INDIAN SPECIFIC, from Messrs. THATCHER & THOMPSON, Druggists of Market street, and has appointed Messrs CHARLES BELL, Bookseller, No. 58 South Eighth st. second door below Chesnut street, GRAHAM AND SCHAFFER, 238 South Second street, and DANIEL B. SMITH, corner of Sixth and Arch street, his agents for Philadelphia. He begs to impress on the public, that NONE ARE GENUINE WITHOUT HIS SIGNATURE—a base composition has been attempted to be imposed on the public, by a counterfeit imitation of his valuable medicine. oct 8—tf

Goods at Reduced Prices.

J. COWPLAND offers for Sale very low, at No. 11 S. Second, a few doors below Market street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of fancy goods for housekeepers, among which are,

Gilt and Mahogany Framed Looking Glasses.
Brass Andirons, of sizes and patterns.
Shovel and Tongs, fine and low priced Tea Trays and Waiters.
Bread Baskets, Spice Boxes.
Brass Stair Rods
Curtain Pins, (rich patterns)
Knives and Forks, fine and low priced Pen Knives, Rasors and Scissors.
Plated Chamber Candlesticks.
Britannia Ware in Sets
Britannia Tea and Coffee Pots.
Plated Table Castors, Silver Mounted and Plain
Plated Candlesticks, do. do.
Plated Snuffers and Trays, do. do.
Brass [illegible], do. do.
Brass Lamps and Candlesticks.
Japanned, do. do.
Patent Metal Boilers, Tea Kettles and Saucepans, Iron Pots, Gridirons, &c.

jan 21—6t

NEW SCHOOL,

Near Second street, No. 16 Elfreth's Alley

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has opened a School for both Sexes, in which will be taught the following branches:

Junior Class, (to be taught by Ann L. Leeds) spelling, reading, and needlework.

Senior Class, Writing, Aritametic, English Grammar and Geography, and the use of the Globes and Mathematics.

Those attending the Junior Class, will come a part of each day (if their advancement require it) into the room of the Senior Class. Terms at the Schoolrooms. N. LEEDS.

N. B. Parents in the country can have their children boarded with the subscriber at a moderate price.

dec 17—tf

SMITH's

CHEAP SHOE STORE

No. 356 MARKET ST. near Tenth st.

GENTLEMEN'S Wellington Boots	$3.00 to 4.50
Youth's Wellington Boots	2.00 to 3.00
Youth's Dancing Pumps, superior	87 cts. to 1.25
Gentlemen's Morning Slippers	62 cts
Gentlemen's Over shoes, excellent quality,	2.00
Ladies silk Valencia and Lasting Slippers	90 to 1.25
Ladies Morocco double sole Jeffersons	1.25 to 1.50

Infants Kid Boots, constantly on hand at wholesale, at $1.50 per doz. worthy the attention of shoe dealers in general throughout the city.

Valencia & Everlasting, assorted from $1,12 to 1,62.

A large quantity of Boots and Shoes, of every description. 400 pair Brogans, suitable for the southern market. JOS. B. SMITH.

sept 3—tf

CHEAP PAPER WAREHOUSE.

SAMUEL ECKSTEIN offers for sale, at his New Paper warehouse No. 206 North Third street,

500 Gross, Blue and White Bonnet Boards,
100 do. fine White do. do.
200 Reams Hardware Paper.
800 do. Crown and Medium Wrapping Paper,
150 do. Music Paper,
1300 do. Medium Printing, of different kinds.
750 do. Cap Writing Paper, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Quarto Post, No. 1, 2, and 3.
Large writing paper, of all sorts, &c.

*** The highest price given for Rags. 13—tf

PHILIP PRICE, Jr.,

INFORMS his Friends and the Public, he has established a Copperplate Printing Office, at No. 85 Lombard street, three doors above Third street.

Orders left there, or at No. 71 Market street, for Copper Plate Printing, in all its branches, will be promptly attended to on the lowest terms. [illegible] 1—tf

JONATHAN FELL,

No. 52 South Front St. 4th house below Chesnut,

RESPECTFULLY informs his Customers and the Public generally, that he has now for sale the following Articles of superior quality, and at the most reduced prices—to wit:

MUSTARD in Bottles, Canisters and Kegs.
CHOCOLATE, No. 1 and 2, and extra No 1.
Ground and Race GINGER.
Jamaica and Country CAYENNE, and Ground Black
PEPPER.

N. B.—Families can obtain any of these articles by applying as above. jan 21—6m

TO THE AFFLICTED.

JOHN B. HOWELL, late Discoverer of the well-known Indian Syrup for Coughs, has also his Universal Family Pills, good for the Scurvy, Dropsy, Gout, and all impurities of the Blood, with his Lotion for Rheumatic Pains, Ointments for Sores, and other Medicines, for various diseases, prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by the proprietor, No. 74 North Sixth street; Samuel Hause, 170 South Second st. Philadelphia. feb 26—tf

SMITH & TAGE,

DRAPERS AND TAILORS,

No. 157 North Second street,

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public in general, that they have commenced business at the long established stand, formerly occupied by J. H. Fisler, where they hope, by strict attention, to merit a share of public patronage. They intend keeping constantly on hand a handsome assortment of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, of the best qualities and newest fashions, which will be made up in the neatest and most fashionable style.

J. H. FISLER

Having declined business, would recommend to the notice of his customers, Messrs. SMITH & TAGE, who have commenced at his former stand. They are fully competent, and he hopes will receive a full share of patronage. oct 10—6m

JOB PRINTING,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
Neatly and Expeditiously executed,
ON MODERATE TERMS.
At the Office of the Saturday Evening Post, back of No. 53 Market street.

AKENS & PATTERSON,

CABINET MAKERS,

No. 33 NORTH SEVENTH STREET,

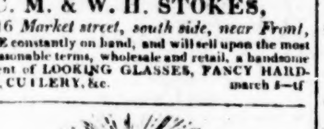
One door north of the Mint, Philadelphia,

KEEP constantly on hand, a general assortment of ready made CABINET-WARE, of the newest fashion and warranted workmanship, which they intend selling on the most reasonable terms july 16—6m*

CHEAP & FASHIONABLE MILITARY STORE.

WM. G. CREASE offers for sale, at his Military Store, No. 41, South-East corner of Third and Chesnut streets,
A general assortment of MILITARY GOODS,
Swords of the most fashionable figures and forms,
Dirks of different figures,
Gold, silver, gilt, plated, worsted and cotton Epaulets,
Silk & worsted Sashes, Balls, Cap Cords, Cord, Fringes, &c.
Sword Belts of different kinds and Belt Plates,
Sword Chains and Sword Knots,
Cap Chains and Cap Plates,
Braid and Plume Sockets, and Feathers of every description—with numerous other articles too tedious to mention. Orders from any part of the United States will be executed with neatness and despatch

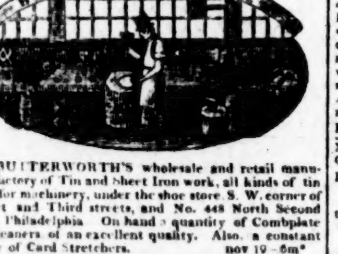
N. B. Feathers cleaned, dyed and repaired, at the shortest notice. jan 7—6m*



C. M. & W. H. STOKES,

No. 16 Market street, south side, near Front,

HAVE constantly on hand, and will sell upon the most reasonable terms, wholesale and retail, a handsome assortment of LOOKING GLASSES, FANCY HARDWARE, CUTLERY, &c. march 3—tf

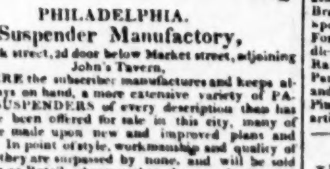


J. BUTTERWORTH'S wholesale and retail manufactory of Tin and Sheet Iron work, all kinds of tin work for machinery, under the shoe store S. W. corner of Market and Third streets, and No. 448 North Second street Philadelphia On hand a quantity of Combplate and leaners of an excellent quality. Also, a constant supply of Card Stretchers. nov 19—6m*

PRO BONO PUBLICO.—At that spacious and long established warehouse, at the S. E. corner of Pine and Second streets, will be exhibited for private sale, from this period until the first of March, a vast number of the most fashionable and well made salutary BEDS, of various sizes, that have ever been offered for sale on this continent. The materials are comprised of English water proof ticking of a late importation, and Feathers that have undergone an original process, not known by any other Upholsterers in the city; they are so well prepared that they will need no airing in the warmest day of our climate. There are also 120 pure curled hair Mattrasses; 56 Spanish and Carolina moss Mattrasses of every size; 40 Field Post Bedsteads, together with 500 pair Venetian Window Blinds, embracing almost every fashionable pattern and size now extant. There are some splendid patterns of the most modern and fanciful kind, recently received from Europe. All of the above articles will be offered to the public at the most reduced prices ever presented to the citizens of this metropolis.

All of which will be sold considerably lower than they can be obtained at any other establishment in Philadelphia, for Cash or City Acceptances

BARTLESON & HARMER,
Jan. 7—1y S. E. Corner of Pine & Second Streets.



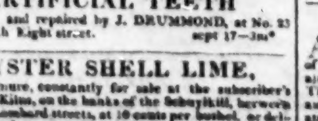
PHILADELPHIA.

Suspender Manufactory,

No 2 Bank street, 2d door below Market street, adjoining John's Tavern,

WHERE the subscriber manufactures and keeps always on hand, a more extensive variety of PATENT SUSPENDERS of every description than has heretofore been offered for sale in this city, many of which are made upon new and improved plans and fashions. In point of style, workmanship and quality of materials they are surpassed by none, and will be sold Wholesale or Retail, cheaper than they can be bought, of the same quality, at any other manufactory in the United States. Also, Gentlemen's Hair and Silk Stocks, Cravat Stiffners, Russian Belts, Sword Belts, Gun Strapping Belts, Suspender Webbing, &c. Also for sale at No. 13 N. Third Street, North corner of Church Alley. ABRAHAM L. VANHORN.

nov 19—1y



ARTIFICIAL TEETH

MADE and repaired by J. DRUMMOND, at No. 23 North Eight street. sept 17—3m*

OYSTER SHELL LIME,

FOR Manure, constantly for sale at the subscriber's Lime Kilns, on the banks of the Schuylkill, between Pine and Lombard streets, at 10 cents per bushel, or delivered by land or water upon such terms as may be agreed on. Wood taken in exchange at the market price. Enquire at the Kilns, or at No. 60 Locust street.

feb 4—3t* THOMAS DONSALL.

THE REFORMER.

THE design of this work is to expose the clerical schemes and pompous undertakings of the present day, under pretence of promoting religion, and to show that they are irreconcilable with the spirit and principles of the Gospel. The great Missionary operations which commenced some years since, and the numerous Theological Seminaries which have been erected, and are still erecting in every part of our country, have been of an injury to true religion, and have tended to exalt an order of men to a height not warranted by the New Testament. Their numbers and influence are rapidly extending through all parts of the community, and threaten the destruction of our civil and religious liberties. By means, either direct or indirect, they are steadily advancing their cause, and their ascendency over the minds of the people: and at no distant period, should their influence continue to increase, scarcely an individual will be found willing to incur the hazard of opposing any of their schemes. The pernicious effects of clerical domination in this country, may be inferred from the history of other countries, and ought early to be guarded against. There are already few who have sufficient firmness to present these men before the public in their true colours—and hence the prospect of their success, and our danger is greatly increased.

From these considerations, and to expose the corrupt, pompous, and fashionable religion inculcated and supported by this pensioned order of men, the Reformer was commenced. The extended circulation of the work among the reflecting and better part of the community, has convinced the Editor that his views on these subjects are not peculiar; and, that the publication may be more generally known, and consequently be more useful, he has been induced to present some notice of it in a more public way than was at first done. Being neither under the jurisdiction nor influence of any particular sect, the Reformer will not be made an instrument for advancing the views or interest of any, but will rebuke evils wherever met with, and pursue the line of truth marked out by the precepts of Divine Revelation, regardless of the frowns or the censures of those, who, from interest, prejudice, or caprice, may become its opposers.

TERMS, &c.

The Reformer is published in periodical numbers of 16 octavo pages, the first of each month, at one dollar a year, payable in advance. The sixth year is now completed, and the seventh commenced January, 1826 Some copies may yet be had, from the beginning of the work, but persons are at liberty to commence at any period, and withdraw their subscriptions whenever notice is given and arrearages are paid. Orders from any part of the Union post paid, enclosing the amount of subscription, and directed to T. R. Gates, No. 290 North Third street, Philadelphia, will be attended to without delay.

Those who procure ten subscribers and become responsible for the amount of their subscriptions, shall be entitled to a copy gratis. THEOPHILUS R. GATES.

Philadelphia, Jan. 10th, 1826.

☞ Editors of papers, who will give this advertisement a few insertions, and forward a paper containing it to the Reformer, Philadelphia, shall receive the thanks of the Editor, and the numbers for one year. T. R. G.

feb 4—3t

COURTLAND F. FOLWELL,

DRAPER AND TAILOR,

No. 124 South Fifth street.

THE Subscriber returns his sincere thanks to his customers in general for the liberal encouragement received from them, and requests a continuance of the same, at the above establishment, where TAILORING, in all its branches, will be executed with neatness and fashion.

N. B. Terms very moderate for Cash. oct 29—tf

NEW YORK HOTEL,

No. 162 GREENWICH STREET,

A few doors north of Courtland Street.

J. WATERMAN having taken the above large and commodious establishment, solicits the patronage of his friends and the public. Gentlemen who may give his house the preference, are assured that every exertion will be used to render their stay comfortable and agreeable.

aug. 27—tf

Books, Stationary, &c.

DAVID CLARK offers for sale at his book and Stationary Store, No. 118 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, a general assortment of School books, blank books, and stationary—together with a variety of fancy articles at reduced prices.

The highest price given for rags.

Book binding and paper ruling neatly executed at the above place, or 171 Market street. Feb. 26—tf.

Dr. Jones' Celebrated

UNIVERSAL SYRUP.

THIS Medicine is composed of ten ingredients, every one of which are innocent and healing to the human system, and have been administered to the smallest children with a good effect. This medicine is recommended to the public, and can be administered in all diseases with safety. It is remarkable for curing Intermitting, Coughs, and Billious, and takes but a few doses to remove the Bile entirely from the stomach, and is healing and reviving to the system. This Medicine is likewise recommended for its virtue in curing the Rheumatism, Serophula, Piles, Gout, Banara, Kings Evil, Consumption, &c. in all which diseases it has been administered with great success by the subscriber, and when properly applied has never been known to fail of having the desired effect, which it does not require a long trial, for a few doses will render satisfaction to the patient. Certain cure for the Ague and fever, from three to six days is the longest time required to effect a cure; it matters not how long the patient has been afflicted. For further particulars apply at the S. W. corner of Third and Shippen streets, or at No. 433 Market street, Philadelphia, where I have an Office, private room, and medicines to accommodate all persons, wherein orders will be attended to.

JOHN JONES, M. D.

N. B. I have means which is a certain cure for all afflictions. nov. 12—1y

ELEGANT

Christmas and New Year's Present,

EMBELLISHED with elegant engravings by Messrs. J. W. Steel, W. E. Tucker, J. B. Longacre, W. G. Mason and Gilbert, after drawings by T. Doughty, H. Bridport, T. Birch and W. J. Wall.

LE SOUVENIR,

Or Picturesque Pocket Diary, for 1826, fitted up in a variety of bindings in Morocco, embossed kid, satin, and embossed paper cases.

CONTENTS.—Calendar—Government of the United States; Members of the House of Senate; Members of the House of Representatives; Government of the respective States; Intercourses with foreign nations; Foreign Ministers in the United States; Federal Courts; Ruled pages for memoranda.

LIST OF EMBELLISHMENTS.—Elegant engraved Title; Vignette portrait of John Quincy Adams; The Capitol Washington; President's House Washington; Philadelphia from Kensington; Battery, New York; Distant View of Boston; View near Fishkill, on the Hudson; Mount Vernon, seat of General George Washington; Residence of S. Breck, Esq. on the Schuylkill; Residence of Count Survilliers, Bordentown; Gilpin's Mills on the Brandywine; Andalusia, the seat of Nicholas Biddle, Esq. on the Schuylkill, near Flat Rock; The Woodlands near Philadelphia; Emblematic Designs of the Seasons cut in wood, by Gilbert. Published by

A. R. POOLE,
dec 24—tf No. 66 Chesnut street, Philadelphia.

TO PRINTERS.

FOR SALE, cheap, for Cash or approved Notes or acceptances, the following Founts of second hand type, which is very little worn, having been used only in Stereotyping.

150 lbs large faced Pica, Ronaldson's cast.
750 lbs Small Pica, No. 4, do which will be put up in small founts to suit purchasers.
300 lb L. Primer, S. Pica, No. 4 face, do.
150 lb Do. No. 1 do.
150 lb Burgeois Brevier, do.
700 lb Do. do. White's cast, handsome.
110 lb Minion, do. do.
230 lb Nonpareil, do. do.
300 lb Pearl, (small founts made up at short notice.)
140 lb Diamond.
210 lb Burgeois, Ronaldson's cast, very little worn, having been used to print part of 7 Nos. of a weekly paper, will be sold low.

All kinds of Job Type, new and beautiful, together with all kinds of Printing Materials.

Apply to J. HOWE,

At his Stereotyping Foundry and Printers' Ware-House, corner of Crown and Callowhill streets.

dec 17—tf

CHEAP GOODS,

SOLD by C. K. Serveas, No. 60 North Second, 4 doors above Arch street, Philadelphia, has on hand, an assortment of Fancy Hardware, and Looking Glasses, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Knives and Forks, Spoons and Ladles, Butcher Knives, Carving Knives and Forks, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Snuffers and Trays, Candlesticks, Bellows, Lamps, Tea Kettles and Saucepans, Razors and Scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Frying Pans, Gridirons, Sad Irons and Coffee Mills, Odd Knives and Forks, Toy Knives and Forks, Needles and Knitting Pins, Iron Pots, Skillets, &c. and a great variety of other articles in the housekeeping line. feb 4—3t

CARPETING.

JUST opened, a handsome assortment of
Ingrain Carpeting.
Venitian and Rag ditto.
Wilton & Brussels Rugs.
Rose and Point Blankets,
Baizes and Flannels.
Ladies and Childrens Plaid Cloaks.
Checks, Tickings, and Vestings.
Umbrellas and Parasols.

With a general assortment of Dry Goods, wholesale and Retail.

J. & M. SHARPLESS,
oct 22—eo No. 48 Market st. 3d door below Second.

FIXTURES, &c.

THE fixtures, &c. of a Young Ladies School, advantageously situated in a central part of this city, will be disposed of on reasonable terms on application at this office. jan 3—tf

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE Mill Seat, situate within eighteen miles of this city, on a large and never failing stream of water, with fall sufficient for the use of factories of almost any kind, and within two miles of tide water.—There has been some improvements made, such as a firm and substantial dam, &c. There are about twenty acres attached to the seat, with the water privilege on the opposite side. As a situation for factories, this seat combines many advantages seldom to be met with in the same distance of Philadelphia. Application to be made at the office of the Saturday Evening Post. [dec 3—tf

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

BE IT REMEMBERED, that on the Twenty-seventh day of December, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America, A. D. 1825, Allen Ward, of the said District hath deposited in this office the title of a Chart, the right whereof he claims as author, in the words following, to wit:

"The Tailors' Mathematical Chart. By Allen Ward. And Explanation thereof for December, 1825."

In conformity to the act of the Congress of the United States, entituled "An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned"—and also to the act, entitled "An act supplementary to an act, entitled 'An act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books to the authors and proprietors of such copies, during the times therein mentioned,' and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints."

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

A NEW LOTTERY.

For the improvement of scientific Tailoring—the fairest scheme yet—only one blank to a prize. Tickets for any amount can be had upon approved credit or mortgage. The fate of each ticket to be determined upon mathematical principles, by men of science and fair standing—each ticket holder entitled to such prize as he may have specified—payable upon his producing a more simple, accurate, and scientific system for drafting the various fashions and forms of Clothing, than the one known by the name of Allen Ward's Patent Protractor System, or than that by which said Ward publishes the Philadelphia Fashions quarterly upon. But should the ticket-holder fail to produce a more complete system, calculated for the above business, his ticket will be a blank, and the Banker take the prize. A few ticklish tickets for sale at No. 76 North Fourth street. Philadelphia—where is also offered Patent Rights, and the science of Tailoring taught—also the Fashions, published quarterly, at ten dollars per annum, payable in advance.

☞ Communications (post paid) addressed to ALLEN WARD, No. 76 North Fourth street, Philadelphia, will be attended to. feb 11—4t*

Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to wit:

Be it remembered, that on the eleventh day of January, in the fiftieth year of the Independence of the United States of America. A. D. 1826,

HEZEKIAH BURHANS, of said District, hath deposited in this Office the title of a Book, the right whereof he claims as Author in the words following to wit:

The Nomenclature and Expositor of the English Language in which the meaning of each word is clearly explained and the orthoepy of every syllable accurately pointed out according to John Walker's pronouncing Dictionary; compiled for the use of schools in the U. States and Great Britain, by Hezekiah Burhans, Counsellor at Law, and Author of the Critical Pronouncing Spelling Book.

Without our words are sounded as they ought,
Reading nor Elocution can be taught;
While all we learn unhappily may tend
To Babylon's confusion in the end *The Author.*

In conformity to the Act of the Congress of the United States, intitled "An Act for the encouragement of Learning, by securing the copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Author and Proprietors of such Copies during the times therein mentioned."—And also to the act, entitled, "An Act supplimentary to an Act, entitled, An Act for the encouragement of learning, by securing the Copies of Maps, Charts and Books, to the Authors and Proprietors of such Copies, during the times therein mentioned," and extending the benefits thereof to the arts of designing, engraving and etching historical and other prints.

D. CALDWELL,
Clerk of the Eastern District of Pennsylvania.

feb 4—6w

CHAIN BRIDGES.

THE subscriber, residing in the Borough of Northampton, (alias Allentown,) in the County of Lehigh, in the State of Pennsylvania, begs leave to offer his services to such Companies or Individuals as intend to build Bridges. He will, for very reasonable compensation, devise plans and make calculations for Chain Bridges of any dimensions, and over any depth of water not exceeding 60 feet. He will also, if required, superintend the building of such Bridges from the foundation to the last finishing, or impart the necessary information to such as desire it. He will make estimates of the probable amount such buildings may cost, if apprized of the necessary data and local circumstances. The public may rest assured that by the important discoveries and improvements made by actual practice in the line of Chain Bridges, the subscriber is enabled to build a good and substantial Chain Bridge for less than two thirds the money that a Wooden Bridge of the same dimensions will cost. On his new plan, all the principal parts of the timber work are effectually secured from wet, the Bridge becomes as steady as any wooden Bridge, and will in any part bear a weight of two hundred tons over and above its own weight. Letters on the subject directed as above, at Allentown, Pa. and post paid, will be attended to with punctuality and despatch. JACOB BLUMER.

feb 4—8t*

HEAD QUARTERS.

Licensed County Money Office.

THE Subscriber, Licensed Pawn Broker, informs his friends and the public that he still continues to advance money on Watches, Plate, Jewellery, Dry Goods, Furniture, Wearing Apparel, &c. and other valuable and portable articles to any amount, and on low terms. All articles kept for six months, or for a longer time if required. Deposits insured from loss by fire, and every other possible attention given for their preservation.

STEPHEN BLATCHFORD,

No 117 North Fifth street, 3d door above Vine street, East side, sign of the Golden Balls. feb 4—3m

WILLIAM ALLEN,

ENGRAVER,

Corner of Fifth and South Alley,

EXECUTES every kind of literary embellishments on the most reasonable terms. Professional Visiting Cards—Hatters Bills—Door Plates, &c. promptly attended to. jan 28—6t

BOARDING SCHOOL.

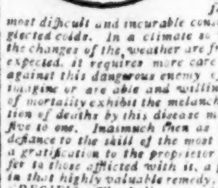
HENRY AND MARY PIKE propose opening a Boarding School for small children at Byberry, Philadelphia county, fourteen miles from the city, one and a half from the post road to New York, and half a mile from Friends' Meeting House—to commence on the 1st of 5th mo. next.

It is intended principally for boys over seven years of age, and to accommodate from fifteen to twenty pupils. Price for board and tuition twenty dollars a quarter, to be paid in advance.

Application may be made to Bennett & Walton, No. 37 Market street, to Charles Townsend, No. 105 Chesnut street, Philadelphia, or to the subscriber, at Byberry.

1st mo. 28th, 1826—9t* HENRY PIKE, jr.

CONSUMPTIONS, COUGHS, &c.



FOR *the cure of Colds, Coughs, Consumptions, Spitting of Blood, Asthmas, and all diseases of the breast and lungs.*

There is perhaps no medical observation better established, none more generally confirmed by the experience of the best physicians of all ages and countries, and none of more importance to the human family, than the fact that many of the most difficult and incurable consumptions originate in neglected colds. In a climate so variable as ours, where the changes of the weather are frequently sudden and unexpected, it requires more care and attention to guard against this dangerous enemy of life, than most people imagine or are able and willing to bestow.—The bills of mortality exhibit the melancholy fact that the proportion of deaths by this disease may be considered at about five to one. Inasmuch then as this fatal disease bids defiance to the skill of the most learned physicians, it is a gratification to the proprietor that he is enabled to offer to those afflicted with it, a goodly prospect of relief, in that highly valuable remedy, the Vegetable INDIAN SPECIFIC.—The Indians are happy in their knowledge of medical plants; governed wholly by experience, they are certain as to their effect, and it is said by an author of great character, that a true consumption is a disease never known among them.

The celebrated Dr. Cullen has taught us that "our first attention should be employed in watching the approach of the disease, and, preventing its proceeding to an incurable state; and in persons of a consumptive habit, especially those born of consumptive parents, the slightest symptoms of an approaching consumption at the consumptive period of life, ought carefully to be attended to."

This Specific is obtained by extraction from herbs, roots, flowers, plants, &c. when in perfection. In consequence of a happy combination of the most valuable herbs, &c. it becomes a balsam of superior value. It heals the injured parts, opens the pores, and composes the disturbed nerves after the manner of an anodyne; consequently the obstruction of the chest and the lungs which constitute this disease, particularly need its use. It promotes expectoration, which is constantly called for, and whilst it cleanses and heals, it also gives strength to the tender lungs. In this manner it removes the hectic fever, improves digestion, gives strength to the nerves, repairs the appetite and improves the spirits. This specific may always be given in safety—it is mild, pleasant to the taste, and may safely be given to infants, for which it is of inestimable value. It affords relief in bowel complaints, teething, whooping coughs, &c. and is found particularly useful in hypochondrical, nervous and hysterical diseases. Each bill of directions contains a detailed account of this disease, in all its different stages. It is offered for sale by THATCHER & THOMPSON, North West Corner of Market and Second streets, Dr. JOSEPH STOUSE, Corner of Coats' and Second streets, PETER WILLIAMSON, Corner of Almond and Second streets, THOMAS CAVE, 324 Market street, &c. and S. C. GRAHAM & D. SCHAFFER, No. 238 South Second street. Jan 22—tf

LANGUAGES.

Taught at the Franklin Academy, back of No. 77 Arch street, by FRANCIS VARIN.

THANKFUL for the patronage he has received for 9 years past, he informs his friends and the public that he continues to teach the Latin, French, German and Italian Languages to ladies and gentlemen, in public and private lessons.

He teaches also German at the University, and French at the Academy of the Rev. Dr. Wylie and Professor Engles.

TERMS.—For a year $12, by the quarter $3.

N. B. Further information can be had at the Franklin Academy any evening after 6 o'clock. jan 7—3m